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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1874. NO. 170.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1874.

The Legislature closed up its work, to-day, preparatory to the first of April recess; and, as I write, the members are scattering off home, in all directions, glad of the chance to get away.

The House went through its calendar of bills on second reading, disposing of them all, and will have a long list of bills on third reading to dispose of, when it again meets. The Centennial bill, the Legislative Salary bill, the various corporation bills, and tax bills, are among these.

The committees also cleaned themselves out, reporting nearly all the bills before them, so that the House will have but little original business to dispose of when it meets. It can take up all its present undisposed of business and get rid of it in two weeks.

Some dozen or two new bills were read in place, but they were nearly all local, and mainly for the repeal of local laws or parts of laws passed heretofore. The general legislation of the session, it is safe to say, has nearly all been introduced, and is on the way for prompt legislative action.

There is no good reason, therefore, for prolonging this session beyond the 30th of April. All the new bills needed can be prepared within the first week after the Legislature meets again; and the other two weeks succeeding will be sufficient to take up all that will then be pending, and act upon it.

The House had a final squabble over the Newspaper bill, this morning. This bill originated in the Senate; was introduced during the first week; was the second bill reported; and was sent to the House within the first two weeks of the session. It has been held there ever since, and been discussed, amended and quarreled over until everybody was disgusted with it. Finally, last week it got into the hands of a Conference Committee, which disposed of it promptly, and the Senate as promptly got rid of it by adopting the report and notifying the House of its action; but the House managed to maintain its character by tossing it about like a foot-ball for two days more. It first refused to adopt the report, and then recommitted the bill to the Conference Committee; but the Senate having adopted the report, there was no longer any Conference Committee to refer it back to. So the House again took up the report and rejected it; but this morning, after an infinity of worthless talk, it reconsidered its action and finally adopted the report, 72 to 14. One is compelled to wonder, in view of this final vote, why it has been so difficult to arrive at decisive action on so plain a question.

In the Senate, the amendments made by the House to bill No. 59, relative to the manner of increasing municipal indebtedness were concurred in and this bill, along with No. 2, to provide for paying for advertising the new Constitution, were sent to the Governor. The following House bills were also passed finally, and sent to the Governor:

To enable railroads, canals and other transportation companies to accept the terms of the seventh article of the Constitution, adopted the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873.

Making appropriations for the salaries of the officers, and for repairs to the buildings of the Eastern Penitentiary.

Making an appropriation for the support of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Industrial Home for Blind Women, at Philadelphia.

For the maintenance of the hospital for the insane for the Northern district of Pennsylvania, at Danville, and for the erection of a wing to same.

Making appropriations for the salaries of the officers and the improvement of the grounds of the Western Pensylvania Hospital at Dixmont.

As in the House, the committees of the Senate reported on nearly all the bills in their possession, so that business is in just as forward a condition there as in the House.

The following bills were reported negatively, to-day. In Senate:

House bill No. 133, An act making appropriations for the support of the State School Home for Colored soldiers' orphans at Bridgewater, Bucks county.

House bill No. 94, An act making an appropriation for defraying current expenses of the Orthœpedic Hospital at Philadelphia.

In the House:

Senate bill 84, An act for the relief of Rebecca Stock, widow of a soldier of the war of 1812.

A supplement to an act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others.

Senate bill 116, An act to provide for the payment of assessors appointed by the commissioners of election in the city of Philadelphia. Resolution relative to the payment of interest on deposits by private bankers, State banks and national banks. Senate bill No. 72, An act regulating State tax on certain county officers. Senate bill 75, An act in relation to suits for wages, preventing stay of execution on judgments obtained for $150 or less. An act to amend an act to regulate the public printing in Clinton county. An act for the better protection of persons and property from the dangers of petroleum and its products. An act to provide for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oils. An act relating to the fees of district attorneys and other officers in the several counties of this Commonwealth. SPECIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1874.

THE TROUBLES OF JAYNE.

John P. Atkinson, street broker and discharged Custom House officer, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to stab Special Agent B. G. Jayne. Jayne says it is the third time that Atkinson has attempted to take his life, and gives as an explanation that he caused his dismissal from the Custom House four years ago for frauds on the government. Atkinson says he only defended himself, seizing a heavy cane which Jayne attempted to strike him with, and threatened to stab him if the cane was used. Atkinson says the whole affair grew out of a demand by him upon Jayne for thirty-five thousand dollars as the former's fees in the Weed case, in Boston, which Jayne has repeatedly refused to pay, denying that Atkinson has any claim.

The counsel for Hays, the alleged informer in the Woodruff and Robinson case, have begun suit against Special Agent Jayne to recover twelve thousand dollars illegally drawn by him as informer.

CONTINUED EFFORTS OF TWEED'S COUNSEL.

The Supreme Court has granted an order to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued against Judge Davis, on motion of the counsel for Tweed, who claim there were certain exceptions taken in course of the trial, and noted by the stenographer in his minutes, which the Chief Justice improperly refused to allow in settling the case. The order is made returnable on the 23d of April next, and the counsel for Tweed are given until the 15th of the same month to submit further affidavits.

INSPECTORS OF ARRIVING GRAIN.

The Committee of Grain Receivers of the Produce Exchange and representatives of the different railroads terminating here, have agreed that the former should appoint an inspector-in-chief and a deputy for the terminus of each railroad, who will grade wheat on its arrival and accept the certificate of inspection at any lake port as evidence of grade. The railroad companies will pay the inspectors.

SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Austin Black, of the firm of Black & Spaulding, gold brokers, and J. H. Dusenbury, have been arrested on indictments charging them with attempting to induce a perjury, and the offense, it is claimed, occurred in connection with a suit begun by Austin Black and Putnam F. Spaulding against the Continental bank to recover $63,125 with interest from May 1, 1866, upon a check deposited with plaintiffs by one John Ross, a forger, and which bore a certification of the bank.

FIRE RECORD.

Plymouth, Ind.—$12,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., March 28, 1874.

The Empire House, one of the largest hotels in the city, was completely destroyed by fire to-day, caused by a defective flue. The loss on the building is eight thousand dollars, and on the contents four thousand. Partially insured in the Phœnix.

Akron, Ohio—$12,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., March 28, 1874.

The building of G. W. Camp was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is twelve thousand dollars.

Furniture House in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 28.—The furniture establishment of R. Innes, in Exchange block, West Broad street, caught fire at 9 o'clock this evening in the varnishing room. The building was completely burned out. Loss unknown. No insurance.

Louisville Theater—$8,000.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—Etlep's Vaudeville Theater was burned this morning. The interior was completely destroyed, and most of the actors lost all their costumes. The loss is estimated at $8,000, with no insurance.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, March 28, 3:30 P. M.—The annual race between Oxford and Cambridge came off this morning over the usual course on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs, and as was the case for the past four years, resulted in a victory for the Cambridge boat, by four lengths. The weather was beautiful and the crowd unprecedented. On the Surrey side of the river, the whole length of the course, there was a compact mass of people one hundred and fifty feet deep, and at Mortlake carriages were in long lines, five deep. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh were absent. Cambridge won the choice of position and took the Middlesex or northern line. The Oxford crew rowed into the stream at nine minutes past eleven. Five minutes later the Cambridge crew appeared, and were received with immense cheering. Betting at this time was five to two in favor of the Cambridge. At fourteen minutes past eleven the signal to start was given. Immediately upon receiving the word to start, both boats took the water simultaneously, but, after a few strokes, Cambridge was a quarter of a length in advance, and at Bishop's creek, three furlongs from Aqueduct bridge, the starting point, nearly clear of their opponents. Here the steering of both boats became eccentric, and the time was bad in consequence. Again, between Craven Point and Hammersmith bridge, the coxswain of Oxford steered wildly. Off Crabtree, seven furlongs from Bishop's creek. Oxford decreased the lead of Cambridge by a spurt, and at the Soap Works, about one mile and four furlongs from Aqueduct bridge, was only one length behind the Cantabs. At Hammersmith bridge the Cambridge lost half a length by bad steering, but off the Doves again went ahead fast. The Dark Blues made another spurt, and drew up nearly level with the Cantabs, and off Cheswick Church succeeded in getting one quarter of a length in advance. The excitement now became intense, and cheer upon cheer went up from the Oxford's supporters. In Coney Reach, about two miles and a half from Aqueduct bridge, Cambridge took the lead again and passed Barnes bridge, about nine furlongs beyond Coney Reach, a length and a half ahead. Here Oxford rowed wildly and Cambridge kept the lead to the end, reaching the stake boat, at Mortlake, four lengths in advance of their opponents amid the deafening cheers of the crowds on shore, and winning the race in 23 minutes and 35 seconds. Both crews were very much exhausted, but Oxford appeared the most distressed. This evening the victors and their opponents dine together at the Criterion restaurant, the Oxford crew having declined the invitation of Lord Mayor Lusk to both crews to a dinner in the Mansion House.

LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS AT SUEZ—PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH—THE JOURNEY THROUGH DIFFICULTIES TO CIVILIZATION.

Herald Special.]

LONDON, March 29.—The steamer Malina arrived off Suez at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainwright were on board in charge of the remains of Dr. Livingstone. He had been ill with chronic dysentery for several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. Arriving at Muilala, beyond Lake Bemba, in the Bisa country, he said, "Build me a hut to die in." The first of May he was confined to bed, and afterwards suffered greatly, groaning night and day. The third day he said he was very cold. The fourth day he was insensible, and died about midnight. He made the last entry in his diary April 27. After his death his Secretary removed the body to another hut and built a high fence around it to insure privacy. He then removed the internal organs, placed them in a tin box and buried them inside the fence, under a large tree, on which Wainwright cut "Doctor Livingstone. Died May 4, 1873." The body was preserved in salt and dried in the sun twelve days. The chief of Bisa, on learning of the death, had drums beaten and guns fired as a token of respect, and allowed the remains to be placed in a coffin of bark. The journey to Unyamjembe consumed six months. There the remains were placed in another bark case and done up to represent a bale of goods, so as to deceive the natives who objected to the passage of the corps, and so they were conveyed to Zanzibar.

DEATH OF A NOBLEMAN—LANDING OF WRECKED COTTON.

LONDON, March 28.—Baron Rossmore is dead. Ten hundred and fifty-six bales of cotton have been landed at Elsingore, from the ship Charles A. Farwell, stranded on the voyage from Savannah to Renal.

THE QUEEN TO REVIEW THE ASHANTEE HEROES AND REWARD THEIR COMMANDER.

LONDON, March 30, 6 A. M.—The Queen will review the troops of the Ashantee expedition at one o'clock, at Windsor. After the review, a dinner will be given the troops at the Castle. A baronetcy will be conferred on General Wolseley, who will also receive orders of knighthood.

Spain.

SUCCESSES OF THE REPUBLICANS.

MADRID, March 28.—Marshal Serrano's attack on Pedro-Abanto has been successful. The Carlists were driven beyond Santa Guliana.

MADRID, March 29.—The Carlist forces in Valencia, under command of Santos, have been defeated by the government troops, with a loss of 80 killed and 200 taken prisoners. In the last engagement before Bilbao, General Primo de Rivera was severely, and General Loma slightly wounded.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Times* correspondent at Serrano's headquarters telegraphs that the losses in the battle on Friday before Bilbao were enormous. Rivera was mortally wounded. When the national troops heard this, they refused to give quarter. Gen. Loma was seriously wounded, and two Colonels were killed.

France.

RUMORED ESCAPE OF ROCHEFORT AND GROUSSET.

PARIS, March 28.—The rumor is current that Rochefort and Pascal Grousset have escaped from the penal colony of New Caledonia to Australia.

Germany.

BISMARCK THREATENS TO RESIGN.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Berlin reports that Bismarck threatens to resign in consequence of the opposition of the Reichstag to the Army bill.

Russia.

TRADE-MARK TREATY MADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—Hon. Marshall Jewell, United States Minister, to-day signed a declaration respecting trade-marks, giving American manufacturers equal rights with those of Russia. This is the first treaty signed in both the Russian and English languages.

Austria.

VIENNA, March 28.—Several deputies have presented resolutions in the lower House of the Reichsrath, requiring the government to expel from the country Jesuits and all orders affiliated therewith.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 28.—Steamship Anglia, from New York, arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Steamships Frisia and Manhattan, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—The steamer City of Richmond, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 28.—Consols 91⅞@92. 5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do. 1867, 109⅝; 10-40's, 104⅞; new 5's, 104⅝. New York Central 96; Erie 35⅞; Erie preferred 61.

PARIS, March 28.—Rentes 59 francs 85 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 28.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Cotton dull at 8½@8¾d; sales 10,000 bales; American 3,700, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese 64s.

ANTWERP, March 28.—Refined petroleum 33 francs.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The social evil question, which has excited great interest in this city during the past winter and been the subject of much contention in the Legislature, was finally settled at the session of the House last night. The bill repealing the regulating clause of the city charter was passed, and then the bill which passed the Senate on Tuesday, and which retains the present hospital and Reformatory and prevents the raiding of bawdy houses, was adopted by a large majority.

Suspension of Coal Mining.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, O., March 28, 1874.

The coal operators at New Straitsville have all suspended operation in the mining of coal. An altercation arose between the operators and the miners as regards the price per bushel for mining.

THE way trade beats population is illustrated by the fact that the total amount of the export trade of the great commercial nations of the world was in 1855 but $4,241,700,000, while in 1872 it had reached the sum of $9,276,000,000, being an increase of 118¼ per cent. The *per capita* distribution of this trade was in 1855, for each individual, $15 62, and in 1872 it amounted to $29 76. So that, notwithstanding the increase in population in the countries referred to, the *per capita* increase in export trade has been 90 per cent.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

When Shall We Resume?

HAMLIN'S AMENDMENT ON THE SUBJECT.

VIEWS OF SENATOR SCOTT.

Progress of the Moiety Investigation.

OVERHAULING THE SOUTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

CASE OF COMMISSIONER BAKER

THE OHIO RIVER BRIDGE CASE.

Distribution of Farragut Prize Money.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1874.

Date of Specie Resumption.

The prevailing impression in the Senate is, that the provision in the new Finance bill, fixing the date of specie resumption at 1876, should not pass, as its execution would seem to be impracticable. The amendment introduced by Senator Hamlin just previous to the adjournment of Friday, placing the date at 1877, is received with more favor, and is almost sure to pass. Senator Scott will vote for the latter date, and should the Senate not feel disposed to act directly on the specie question, the Senator now contemplates offering an amendment to redeem the currency in bonds.

The Moiety Investigation.

The Committee on Ways and Means will not await the return of Sanborn, but will resume the moiety investigation on Tuesday, and will examine Secretary Richardson and other Treasury officials in relation to the matter. The inquiry will extend to an endeavor to ascertain the exact amount collected by the special agents and the amounts paid into the Treasury. They will also inquire whether in many cases the collections could not have been made without the intervention of special agents, if the regular United States officers had done their full duty. Some of the committee expect to show before they get through, that there was unpardonable remissness on the part of many officials. It is also alleged by them that in certain cases the special agent divided with the officials.

Southern Judicial Districts.

The testimony of the Attorney General before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, as well as other circumstances, would seem to indicate that the Marshals' offices in the Judicial districts in the lately reconstructed States of the South are not in a very satisfactory condition. The committee was organized primarily because of rumors affecting the Judicial officers in the Western district of Arkansas, but it had no sooner commenced to investigate, than it was found that a much wider field was open for exploration. The last case brought to the attention of the committee is that of the Northern district of Georgia, in which frauds are alleged.

Case of Commissioner Baker.

The House Committee on Pensions will, probably, during the present week, take up and investigate the charges against Commissioner Baker.

Ohio River Bridge Case.

Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court, will go to Cincinnati in May to hear the Ohio river bridge case, in which the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is interested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1874.

THE FARRAGUT PRIZE MONEY

is to be paid without further delay, the prize list having been forwarded to the Fourth Auditor. The total amount of prize money proper is $530,000 and $200,000 additional bounty for the destruction of Confederate vessels. The number of United States ships taking part in the engagements is forty-four, and the number of officers and men sharing in the prize awards is between 2,500 and 3,000. The Farragut estate will receive one-twentieth of the whole amount, or about $35,000. The three division commanders will receive one-fiftieth each, and other officers in proportion to their pay.

GENEVA AWARD AND THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day decided that no provision should be made out of the Geneva award for reimbursing insurance companies for any losses under policies insuring vessels destroyed by Confederate cruisers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1874.

SALE OF GOLD IN APRIL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million gold each Thursday during the month of April—five millions in all.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 28, 1874.

Thirty women visited the Gibson House and City Hotel to-day. They were admitted to both, but were not allowed to sing or pray in the Gibson House. G. B. Haviland, the proprietor of the City Hotel, received the women kindly, and signed their pledge amid great rejoicing.

Wooster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., March 28, 1874.

The crusade against intemperance is still in active operation. The saloon keepers are persistent—the ladies resolute and determined. Last night the McConnellsville ordinance passed the City Council, to take effect May 8th. The vote stood six for, one against, and one blank. The victory was announced to an assembly of over a thousand people, who had gathered in the U. P. church to await the result and pray for the success of the ordinance. The announcement was made by Mr. Kanke, and received with shouts of applause, and, in a short time, the ringing of all the church bells. To-day an all-day prayer meeting has been in progress.

Bucyrus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., March 28, 1874.

The women were out this forenoon in three bands, and visited all the saloons, six of which they were allowed to enter. This morning the Women's Temperance League of Findlay, O., in a telegram of condolence to the League, of this place, extend their sympathy and prayers, and say, "God have pity on your City Council." Next week guards will be placed at each saloon.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., March 28, 1874.

This morning the temperance crusade reached its crisis in this place. The ladies have been picketing the saloon of John Clark for several days, and this morning, while two ladies were in the saloon, Mr. J. E. Grissell, a prominent attorney, and an ardent advocate of the ladies' crusade, came up the pavement in front of the saloon, and was met at the door by Watt Sulliger, clerk in the saloon, with a loaded shot gun. Sulliger ordered Grissell off the pavement, at the same time making menacing gestures with the gun. Grissell told him the pavement was free for all, and refused to leave. Grissell then seized the gun by the muzzle, and, with the assistance of two other citizens, disarmed his assailant. In the excitement which followed, Sulliger escaped, but was captured by the Marshal about two miles west of town, and taken before the Mayor, who held him under bonds of five hundred dollars to appear Monday and answer a charge of assault with intent to commit murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., March 29, 1874.

An overwhelming public opinion has caused the Mayor to realize that the women could not safely be stopped. All physical opposition has ceased. Large bands were out Saturday morning. Undisturbed quiet reigned. Orator Shaw lost his desired nomination at the primary election Saturday.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—The Women's Temperance League have observed Mayor Johnston's proclamation forbidding street prayers before saloons, but have not indicated their future policy. An immense meeting of all classes of citizens, twenty-five hundred people being present, was held at Exposition Hall to-night and listened to speeches from Judge Whitman, Judge Taft, Rabbi Lilienthal, Ozro J. Dodds, E. W. Ketbridge, George F. Davis, James H. Laws and Emil Rothe, in behalf of a judicious license law. George F. Davis presided. A resolution was adopted that a judicious license law met the wants of the times, and was the best solution of the problem of liquor traffic. The women's movement was spoken of respectfully, though condemned by implication.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent. on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

Susquehanna Depot Riot.

ERIE RAILROAD CUT IN TWO.

Strikers Refuse to Consider Peace Propositions.

Governor Hartranft to the Rescue.

A Thousand Troops and a Section of Artillery in the Field.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA., March 28.—An excited meeting has just been held by the strikers here. They are firm and will not allow trains to pass nor any business to be done until the railroad company accedes to all their demands. The District Attorney made an address to the strikers, assuring them of his sympathy and that they were not breaking the law. The company have the alterative to accede to the demands of the men, or send for the military. Intense excitement prevails throughout the village, and the Sheriff is powerless, his posse all sympathizing with the strikers.

AID ASKED OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 28.—To-day arrangements were made whereby passenger trains were permitted by the strikers to go through, but this evening the road is completely blockaded again. Sheriff Helm has telegraphed to Governor Hartranft for 1,500 troops. The Governor has replied that General Osborne has been ordered to move his division.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS—MORE EN ROUTE.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 29.—Five hundred troops, with a section of a light battery, have arrived here and more are *en route*. The following propositions were submitted to the strikers:

First, All trains to run without further interference from the men as soon as they can be made up.

Second, The paymaster to pay off all men for February and March, beginning to-morrow.

Third, All men when paid off to be considered out of the company's employ.

Fourth, The company will employ all such men as they think for their interest.

Fifth, The men pledge themselves not to interfere with cars, trains, shops or other property in any respect.

Sixth, If no interference or intimidation is hereafter attempted with the employees or property of the company, and all parts of the machinery are at once replaced, the company will seek to make no arrests for anything done during the strike.

The strikers refused to consider the propositions of the company until to-morrow morning. They have decided, however, to allow passenger travel to be resumed at once, but refused to allow freight to be moved. It is expected that the troops will at once take possession of all property by force.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The First Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, has been under arms all day, waiting developments at Susquehanna Depot. Three hundred and fifty men leave for that place to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The First City Troop of Cavalry has been ordered to-night to the scene of trouble. The State Fencibles and the Second Regiment are now under arms, awaiting orders. It is reported that Governor Hartranft has asked Governor Parker, of New Jersey, for the services of the Sixth New Jersey Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The First Regiment, 350 strong, left this evening for Susquehanna Depot. The Second Regiment have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move.

SUSQUEHANNA, PA., March 29.—Another detachment of soldiers has arrived here.

The following telegrams explain themselves:

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 29, 1874.

To J. F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, citizens of Susquehanna Depot, do most respectfully but earnestly protest against the introduction of armed troops into our borough at this time, to be used in supporting the interests of a corporation against our own citizens, who ask nothing but their hard earned wages due to them from said corporation. We do not believe there is any such emergency as calls for such extreme measures. No peace officer of our borough has been called upon to interfere, nor has any attempt of yourself or any officer to make an arrest been resisted. We also protest against the employment of troops under command of paid counsel of the corporation in whose interest they are to be used. We ask, in the name of humanity, that the order issued for such measures be countermanded, as otherwise we have reason to fear great destruction of life and property.

Signed by a majority of leading citizens of this borough. Reply immediately.

(Signed) W. J. FALKENBERG, Burgess.

HARRISBURG, March 29, 1874.

W. J. FALKENBERG, Burgess, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.: As an individual I may sympathize with your people in their misfortune in not receiving prompt payment of their dues, but as Chief Executive of this State I cannot allow creditors, however meritorious their claims may be, to forcibly seize the property of their debtors and hold it without due process of law. Much less can I allow them to take and hold illegal possession of a great highway and punish an innocent public, either as passengers or transporters, for the default of a corporation with which they have no concern. Whenever the laws of this Commonwealth shall provide that employees of a railroad may suspend all traffic upon it until their wages are paid, I will acquiesce, but I cannot do so while the law refuses to contemplate any such remedy. My duty is not to make laws or to criticise them, but to execute them; and that duty I must discharge without fear or favor. General Osborne is the officer in command. I have implicit confidence in his impartiality, firmness and discretion. I have ordered him to confer with the sheriff of your county, who is its proper peace officer. If the laws are not set at defiance, the sheriff will so inform General Osborne. If they are set at defiance General Osborne has been ordered to enforce obedience to them. If unfortunate consequences follow, the responsibility must rest with those who endeavor to redress their wrongs by violence, in contempt of the laws of their country and of the officers whose sworn duty it is to take care that they be faithfully executed.

(Signed) J. F. HARTRANFT.

THE MILITARY IN QUIET POSSESSION.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 30, 1 A. M.—Everything is quiet. The military have possession of the buildings of the Erie Railroad Company. Passenger trains are moving. Freight trains are blockaded, awaiting the meeting of strikers at eight A. M. on Wednesday. A very uneasy feeling prevails.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the pigeon shooting match at Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Paine killed 81 and Ward 18.

The schooner Canadian, with wheat from Toronto, arrived at Oswego last Friday. This is the first arrival of the season.

The French Assembly has adjourned till May 12; the German Reichstag, till April 9, and the Italian Chambers till April 14.

Miss Mary Louisa Shaw has bequeathed $67,000 to charitable institutions in Boston, remembering Catholics and Protestants alike.

It is rumored there is trouble between Roumania and Turkey, growing out of the action of the former in fixing customs tariffs with other European powers.

The steamships State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, Herman, from Bremen, Absalom, from Newcastle, Eng., and Caledonia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

Southwesterly winds, slightly lower barometer and higher temperature, with increasing cloudiness and occasional snow or rain, are the probabilities for to-day in Ohio valley and Lake regions.

The remains of Mrs. Ostrander, Wm. Mundy and the cabin boy of the Crescent City were forwarded to St. Louis Saturday, by the Grand Tower. The remains of Captain Dawson have been recovered.

The following steamers have arrived at New York: State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; Herman, from Bremen; Absolom, from Newcastle, England; and the California and Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

King Victor Emanuel is said to have burnt the address sent him by citizens of Trieste, which contained disloyal sentiments towards Austria, and that he will send a note to the Austrian government, formally disavowing sympathies with the address.

Thomas D. Grundy, Sheriff of McCracken county, Ky., has instituted a libel suit against the Louisville *Commercial*, laying his damages at twenty-five thousand dollars. The *Commercial* stated that Grundy was intoxicated while taking a batch of prisoners to the penitentiary.

The fifth ballot for United States Senator was taken Saturday, in Boston, with the following result: Dawes, 88; Hoar, 75; Curtis, 68; Adams, 23; Banks, 7. Whittier, Washburne and Pierce received each one vote. Whole number of votes, 254; necessary to a choice, 128. The convention adjourned till Monday.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

THE BROOKLYN COUNCIL

SESSION PROTRACTED TILL MIDNIGHT

ANOTHER COMMUNICATION FROM TILTON.

A VERDICT REACHED AT LAST.

Plymouth Church Censured for Its Action,

But Not Debarred from Further Fellowship.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Theodore Tilton sent another open letter to the Council, asking, as an act of justice to himself, that the true record be permitted to accompany the false. He says: "Among the fine points which you are asked to decide concerning my case with Plymouth church, the second will pass into a permanent statement on your journal as follows: 'During the voluntary absence of a member from the ordinances, if specific charges of grossly unchristian conduct are presented against him by a brother in the church, to which charges he declines to answer,' etc. The above statement, which has been constantly reiterated during your proceedings, implies that gross charges were made against me, and that these charges I declined to answer. Gentlemen of the council, every man among you knows that I did not decline to answer."

Shortly before twelve to-night, the doors of the church were thrown open to the people in waiting, that they might hear the reading of the verdict of the Council by the Moderator, Rev. Leonard Bacon.

THE VERDICT

opens by recounting the circumstances under which the Council was called, and states that the complaining churches were fully authorized in calling a Council. At the same time the opinion is expressed that the complaining churches did not exhaust all means of getting from Plymouth church a compliance with their request for a mutual Council. It is also stated that the tone of some of the letters of the complaining churches was not such as the Council approved of. With regard to the matter in which advice is sought, they express the opinion that under the usages of the Congregational Church, Plymouth church erred in dropping a member from its roll because he had abandoned the church for some time, especially when charges were preferred against him. The letter of remonstrance and advice, with which the correspondence commenced, the report stated, was not uncalled for. The report concluded by censuring Plymouth church for its action, but, at the same time, it advises other churches to maintain the same fellowship with Plymouth church as formerly, with conditions that if the church erred again it should be blotted out from fellowship with other Congregational churches. The Moderator then stated that this was the advice of the Council to the churches, and hoped it would throw light in their path to guide them in the future. The Rev. Dr. Storrs, in behalf of both churches, expressed their sense of indebtedness to the Council for their utterances and the freedom of expression in dealing with the matter, and especially for the extended discussions through which they had passed in their sessions. In reviewing the past he saw but little to regret, and was glad they had brought into expression such principles as were now upborne before the land by such a body of intellectual and intelligent men who composed this Council. Thanks were then given to God for guiding the Council in its deliberations, and to the pastors of the inviting churches for courtesies to the delegations, and after the doxology had been sung and the benediction pronounced, the Council adjourned *sine die*.

THE COMMITTEE

to prepare the formal result of the action of the Council was as follows: Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven; Rev. Dr. T. M. Post, of St. Louis; Prof. Egbert C. Smythe, of Andover; Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint, of New Bedford; Rev. Dr. W. W. Patton, of Chicago; Hon. C. S. Hammond, of Chicago; Mr. J. Russell Bradford, of Boston.

NEW YORK, March 29.—It is stated from reliable authority, that the final vote giving the result of the deliberation of the Council was as follows: 87 voted for the result as it stands; 8 voted against it, and 23 refused to vote at all.

In Plymouth church, while its members regard much of the Council's final vote as not sound, yet in general they consider it an entire vindication of the liberty of Plymouth church, and they are greatly rejoiced over it.

After the morning services at the Clinton avenue church, Rev. Leonard Bacon, Moderator of the late Council, read its decision to the congregation, but in Plymouth church, where the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presided, not the slightest allusion was made to it.

FORT WAYNE.

An Independent International Exposition---Bold Highway Robbery---An Anti-Temperance Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 28, 1874.

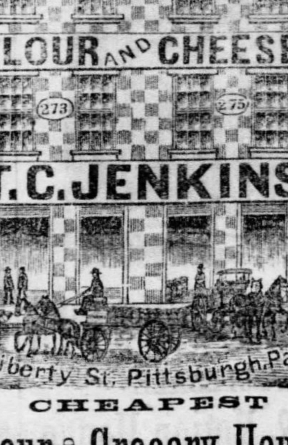
For the last two months the committee have been meeting every Saturday afternoon to select land for the new fair grounds. After much trouble and many selections, they have finally settled it by leasing a large tract owned by Thomas Sweeny, one mile west of the city. A meeting to arrange for a fair and exposition, to be held next September, is called for next Friday. It is intended to make this exposition an extensive affair, and open to the world.

Last night, about ten o'clock, Fred. Jacoby was attacked by three roughs on Lafayette street and robbed of forty-five dollars. All three were arrested to-day and are now in jail.

A large meeting is being held to-night in Ewing's Hall by the anti-temperance people, who will give their views in opposition to the present movement.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

LUXURY, Health, Economy insured by using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant light rolls, biscuits, &c., prepared in ten minutes. Try it.



CHEAPEST
Flour AND Grocery House
IN PITTSBURGH.
HEADQUARTECS FOR
Fish, Goshen Cheese
AND
The Great White River Flour.
Complete Line Groceries, Flour and Roasted Coffee.
SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.
☞No Retail House connected with this establishment.
Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.
No Charge for Drayage.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞EXCHANGE BANK, PARKER, PA.
A meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at Banking House, Parker, Pa., on FRIDAY, April 10th, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
A. B. DAVITT, Cashier.
Parker, Pa., March 26, 1874.

☞ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, (in Room No. 12), at 11 o'clock A. M.,
ON TUESDAY, April 14th, 1874,
For the purpose of Electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.
W. H. TOMLINSON, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 13, 1874.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
RISING SUN,
Bags and Barrels.
This Flour draws Trade, as it gives the best satisfaction.
F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,
255 LIBERTY STREET.

Boots and Shoes!
GILL & BRO
LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE,
NO. 253 LIBERTY STREET.
One of the Largest Spring Stocks Ever Brought to the Market.
A FULL LINE
Women's, Misses', Children's, Men's, Boy's, and Youth's
Brogans, Balmorals and Gaiters.
SPECIAL ATTENTION CALLED TO OUR
City Made Goods,
MINERS' AND MILL HANDS' SHOES.
Cash and Short Time Buyers will consult their own interests by calling and examining.
☞N. B.—EASTERN BILLS DUPLICATED. Orders Filled with Care and Attention.

☞*Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—ONE who understands business generally. To a suitable person a good situation. Address Merchant, Box 1157, with reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, by an experienced Accountant, either in a Bank or Wholesale House. Best of Reference given. Address Lock Box 816, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—WILD LANDS—I AM prepared to Sell Lands and Pay Taxes in every county in the Western States. Send numbers, price and terms. Cash paid for Land Warrants. Address G. M. BALLARD, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN A FIRST-CLASS hotel in a city of 30,000 inhabitants; for a young man who is willing to apply himself to the business, with some capital, will find a splendid opportunity. Address Hotel, this office.

WANTED—TO SELL—MY SCOURING and Dyeing Establishment, on reasonable terms. Established four years, and doing an extensive business—the only one in the city. Reason for selling, desire to return to my home in Canada. Call on or address JOSEPH MORRETT, Youngstown, O.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE BASEMENT UNDER Banking House, corner Fourth avenue and Wood street. Inquire at Tradesmen's National Bank.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 Rooms and finished Attic, Marble Mantles, etc., near Dallas Station, on Frankstown avenue. Rent very low. Apply at East End Improvement Trust Co., corner Penn and Frankstown avenues.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Frame Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and finished Attic, neatly finished and in good order. Rent $20 per month. For particulars apply at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE CONTAINING 8 Rooms and Cellar, handsomely finished, in one of the pleasantest locations in the Thirteenth ward, fronting on Bedford avenue. Size of Lot, 75 feet by 150. Fenced in. Will be rented low to a suitable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. EVANS, Commercial Office.

FOR RENT—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in Kitchen: Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE—THE three-story Brick Building on Watson street, now occupied as a stable by Wm. Sumner & Co. The Building is 50 front and 64 feet deep, and has accommodations for thirty horses, suitable for a Livery stable, planing mill, machine shop or factory. Will be rented for a term of years or sold on liberal terms. Apply to B. B. STEWART, 140 Wood street. MWF

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND—MACHINERY—One Lathe 21 inches swing, 8 feet bed; one 21 inches by 7 feet; one 21 inches by 6 feet; one 24 inches by 8½ feet. One Bolt Cutter, 6 Drill Presses and 2 Sturtevant Fans. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—DWELLING OF FOUR Rooms, Attic and Cellar, with two Lots on Center street. Also, House of 4 Rooms and Lot on Thirty-eighth street. Also, 5 Lots on Liberty avenue, all being situate in the Sixteenth ward. Also, 5 Lots in the Thirty-second ward, all of which will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—
2,500 POUNDS OLD TYPE.
Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE—
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and perfect—warranted such. Boilers new and second-hand—Double flued Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 pounds steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers very cheap for cash or its equivalent.
INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.
HUGH M. BOLE.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICES.

☞OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION, THIRD FLOOR, MUNICIPAL HALL.
PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1874.
The BOARD OF REVISION will sit on the following named days, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Common Council Chamber, and hear all complaints from parties aggrieved before final adoption, of the Wards named below.
BOOKS NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.
March 27th—Eighteenth and Twenty-seventh Wards.
March 28th—Twenty-fourth Ward.
March 30th—Seventeenth Ward.
March 31st—Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards.
April 1st—Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Wards.
April 2d—First Ward.
April 3d—Second Ward.
April 4th—Eighth and Twelfth Wards.
April 6th—Fourteenth and Thirtieth Wards.
By order of the Board of Revision.
THOS. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
tf

CANDIDATES.

☞FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d*

☞FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. 6*

Irish Linens!
We have received our Spring Importation of Irish Linens, manufactured by Richardson, Son & Owden, and selected expressly for our trade. It consists of
Light, Medium and Heavy
SHIRTING LINEN,
PILLOW LINEN,
DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
Ladies' and Gents' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, a large stock.
ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
FROM THE MANUFACTURER.
We respectfully solicit an examination of the above Goods, believing them to be THE BEST EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.
White, Orr & Co.,
25 Fifth Avenue.

THE POPULAR
Easiest and Best Fitting Shirt in Pennsylvania is the
'Keystone.'
Made up in the most complete and artistic manner of Fabrics unsurpassed for durability.
By our system of cutting we are able to guarantee a perfect fit.
The "Keystone" Shirt has been favorably known to the Trade for the past ten years, and in reducing the price of our Goods to suit the times, we guarantee our work is in every respect the best that can be made.
Money Cheerfully Refunded if not Satisfactory.
Easy Rules for Self-Measurement furnished on application.
It is for your interest to send for Samples of Shirtings and Prices before buying elsewhere.
Carpenter & Latimer,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
KEYSTONE FINE SHIRT,
AND DEALERS IN
Fine Furnishing Goods,
726 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WANTED---A first-class House to represent us in Pittsburgh, and a Salesman acquainted with the Trade to take orders through Pennsylvania and Ohio.
SMW

English Cassimeres
The Handsomest Patterns
CAN BE FOUND AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 98 WYLIE AVENUE.

WILL REMOVE
TO OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,
APRIL 1ST.
BARBOUR & CO.

BARBOUR'S
Non-Explosive Head-Light Oil,
ONLY 25 CENTS PER GALLON.
BARBOUR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Also, Agents for TESSY'S PATENT REFLECTING LAMP BURNER.
Office, No. 1 SIXTH St., near Suspension Bridge.

FULTON DINING ROOMS,
NO. 97 FOURTH AVENUE.
Mrs. S. S. BAIR, late of the Shenango House, Sharon, has refitted the house entirely new and will be open on APRIL 7, 1874. Meals sent to offices as before.

REMOVAL.
The Commercial Banking Company
Will remove about the 15th of April to northwest corner of
SMITHFIELD STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 2,059.
In the Matter of THOS. S. McMILLEN, a Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given, that a Second Meeting of Creditors, will be held at the office of NOAH W. SHAFER, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 13 Church street, Allegheny City, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1874, at 9 A. M. of said days.
ROBT. LOGAN, Assignee.
March 26, 1874.

Trade Good!
SALES VERY LARGE!
As long as our present Stock holds out we shall continue the extensive sale we inaugurated some weeks since
AT VERY CLOSE PRICES.
For any of the Goods named in this advertisement we are universally admitted to be the CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.
Canned Fruits and Vegetables,
Banner Baking Powder,
Colman's London Mustard,
French Mustard,
French and American Sardines,
Dessicatep Cocoanut,
English and American Pickles,
Ocean Trout, for Lunch,
Olive Oils and Olives,
Cape May Tomato Ketchup,
Halford Table Sauce,
Mixed Pickles, in Half Barrels,
Table Salt, in small Bags,
Sapolio and Hand Sapolio,
The Rising Sun Stove Polish,
Bartlett's Celebrated Blacking.

A NEW SOAP,
Lippincott's Ready Washer,
Retails Rapidly. Twenty Cakes for $1 00,
And is just the thing for Dealers to get a large run on. It meets the requirements of the masses, who demand a large piece of good Soap for a very little money.
For Sale at Wholesale Only by the Proprietor,
JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,
No. 231 Liberty Street.
☞Dealers and Manufacturers are notified that the name of this Soap has been Copyrighted and regularly entered in the office of the Librarian of Congress, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.

New Goods Open This Week!
Black Alpacas, Colored Alpacas,
DRESS GOODS,
Linens, Damasks, White Goods,
Prints, Ginghams, Cottonades, Jeans,
Domestics, Notions, Hosiery, &c., &c.
We receive daily advices of the New York Market, and Customers get the benefit of any changes. BOTTOM PRICES GUARANTEED.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

RITER & CONLEY,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,
BUILDERS OF
Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,
ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING
And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK.
Also, Copper Work of Every Description.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SM

THE USE OF THE
SNOWDON HEATER,
INSURES
STEAM BOILERS
Against Injury caused by a Low Temperature of Feed Water.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
On and after the 1st of April our Office will be Removed to 347 LIBERTY STREET, six doors below our present stand, same block.
D. McMILLAN & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
NO. 359 LIBERTY STREET.

Turkish Folding Spring Beds,
METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS,
MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,
COMFORTS AND BLANKETS,
SHEETS AND PILLOW SLIPS.
Agents for PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP.
We invite you to call and see us before purchasing.
E. Edmundson & Sons,
55 MARKET STREET.

ALEX. McFARLAND,
(Formerly with J. B. McFadden & Co.,)
NOW WITH
Charles Terheyden,
130 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, American and Foreign.
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES a Specialty.
MWF

1874.
WALL PAPER.
ATTENTION.
French Panels and Tapestries,
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS OF ALL GRADES,
Also, PAINTED TINT PAPERS, superior to painted or varnished walls and cheaper.
This Paper is patented, and sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
AT NEW STORE, NO. 47 SEVENTH STREET,
(formerly Irwin), near Liberty.

A. D. McKEE.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN
LADIES' WEAR.
PARIS AND BERLIN MADE
Suits, Jackets, Polonaise, &c.,
BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS,
CHOICE NEW DRESS GOODS
AT
EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.
59 Market Street.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,
PORK PACKERS,
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
Curers of the Celebrated
STAR-ANCHOR BRAND EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS.
281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1874.

THE election of Gen. BURNSIDE to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, to succeed SPRAGUE, would be a great gain to that body. The latter is a splendid failure.

NOTHING can be more funny than the lamentable failure of the *Post* to be funny when it tries. The funny miscarriage of every attempt it makes to be funny constitutes the only fun ever to be found in its columns.

THE Philadelphia *Press* does not propose to be outdone by GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND. The latter is engaged in the preparation of a "work" on Senator SUMNER, and the former is instructing the new English government as to "the most judicious way" of dealing with the income tax in that country.

SOME time ago, it will be recollected, Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT effected a treaty with the Ute Indians whereby provision was made for opening up to white settlement some four million acres of valuable mining lands in Southwestern Colorado. The House approved the treaty last Friday, and it is expected that the State will ratify it this week.

THE Democratic party of Boston is trying to reorganize itself "on the reformed Tammany plan and in the interest of political morality," and the *Post* of that city is sanguine of a successful issue to the experiment, which in its nature, is as though the Roman Catholic Church should "reform" itself into an organization for promoting the interests of Protestantism.

NOTWITHSTANDING the backwardness of the season, there is at last a reasonable prospect of a comparatively satisfactory spring trade. New York papers state that the influx of buyers from the country during the past few days has been such as to tax the hotels almost to their utmost capacity. The West and Southwest, as well as New England, are numerously represented, and jobbers and commission merchants especially are beginning to feel quite hopeful.

THE committee having in charge the money paid to the United States under the Geneva award has shown signs of life the past week. Three votes were taken—one determining by a majority of two that the insurance claims should not be rejected; the second by a majority of five that the money should not remain in the Treasury, but should be distributed according to equity; and third, a tie on the point whether the claims should be referred to a commission or to a court. Short work ought to be made with the whole matter.

THE exports from the port of New York, exclusive of specie, for the week ending March 24, amounted to $5,413,034, against $5,260,047 for the corresponding week in 1873, and $3,120,757 for that of 1872. The total value of the exports from the first of January to that date, was $62,914,982, against $59,026,609 for the corresponding period of 1873, and $48,937,989 for the year before. The customs receipts for the week ending that date were as follows: New York, $2,508,654 80; Boston, $291,086 88; Baltimore, $198,635 88; and Philadelphia, $176,159 75.

WE OBSERVE that a proposition for establishing shipyards for the construction of iron ships, one to be located on the Mississippi, and the other at some point on the Atlantic coast, was under consideration by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives last week. There is a fat subsidy connected with the scheme, and therefore it ought not to succeed. The splendid achievements in this line of Mr. JOHN ROACH in his shipyards at Chester, in this State, show that individual enterprise can make itself thoroughly successful without any help from the government.

THERE has been a considerable falling off in the importation of dry goods during the present month, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Up to last Saturday the total amount of goods entered at the port of New York—foreign value—foot up $10,726,967, against $14,936,605 for the corresponding month last year, and $17,917,473 in 1872. In the manufactures of silks there is a decrease of $673,695, in cotton a loss of $769,923, and in wool a decrease of $787,830. For the first quarter of the present year the returns give a total of $32,024,559 as the value in foreign cost of goods entered at that port during that period, against $44,593,670 during the same time last year, and $49,878,526 in 1872. These facts would seem to indicate such improvements in our own processes of manufacture as are gradually making it possible to produce home-made goods of a quality excellent enough to prevent by competition the sale of foreign ones.

AND now the Democratic press accuses President GRANT of "shabbily" treating the delegation representing the South Carolina Taxpayers' Convention, appointed for the purpose of laying their grievances before the general government, because, at their interview with him the other day, he answered them, in effect, that South Carolina was a sovereign State under the Constitution of the United States, and that no department of the national government had the right to interfere with its local affairs; and that if the majority of the people of South Carolina were in fact, as alleged, untrustworthy, it was a misfortune which must, under our form of government, be endured until the masses could be improved in morals and intelligence. What else could he have told them? What do they want? Do they expect Congress to overturn their State government, and disfranchise the negroes, in order that they may obtain control of the local administration?

THE passage of Mr. MCCRARY'S Transportation bill, in the House, is more significant, should the Senate adopt it, of what is to follow than of what it enacts. Its principal feature is the enunciation of the principle that Congress, under the constitutional provision which gives it power to regulate commerce between the States, has the authority to regulate and prescribe the rates of inter-State transportation. The bill does not undertake the task of fixing such rates, but it asserts the right of Congress to do it; and if the bill becomes a law, the after legislation will be the most important, because it will have to descend to practical details instead of dealing in general principles. It is easy enough to enunciate a general claim of power; it is only when we get down to the details of putting it in operation that the work becomes difficult. The passage of MCCRARY'S bill, therefore, is only the first step on a new line of legislation. The railroad companies have paid no attention to this assertion of the general power of Congress over the subject of transportation; but when it comes down to the application of the principle to them, it is safe to conclude that they will be on hand and give the closest possible attention to the details.

THE unanimous vote of the Ohio Senate declaring WELCH, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer duly elected by the people, shows that political parties are sometimes asked to do things which no amount of party discipline can force them into. The popular vote in Ohio, last fall, was close, but WELCH, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was returned as elected by about 1,000 majority. By the blundering carelessness of some of the election officers, however, in the returns made to the proper department at Columbus, the vote for WELCH and that given for other candidates on the same ticket, became transposed, and WEIMER, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, imagining that because the State Senate was Democratic, it would count him in by any available method, if one offered, took advantage of these blunders to claim that he was elected, and instituted a contest, which he depended on the Democratic majority in the Senate to decide in his favor. The Democratic Senators, to their credit be it spoken, did not dare to take that responsibility. The evidence showed that WELCH had a majority, and they decided unanimously that he was duly elected. This abortive attempt of the Democratic candidate to sneak into an office to which he was not chosen, must make him feel very cheap.

THE Senate Committee on Patents has done a good thing in refusing to recommend the extension of the "Tanner railway car-brake" patent. This patent has already had an existence of twenty-one years, and the application which has now been refused, was for an additional extension of seven years. Enormous sums have been paid to the patentees in royalties by the railways of the country, every penny of which was charged to operating expenses and paid from the proceeds of transportation. Several suits are now pending against railways in the Northwest for damages sustained by their use of the patent without license. In one of these suits a decree was recently made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern district of Illinois, giving to the patentees some $450 per year for each car on which the brake has been used without a license, and the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is informed that if this basis of computing damages is sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, it will result in judgments against the railways of the Northwest amounting to over $50,000,000; yet, not content with these enormous gains, the patentees have had the effrontery to again demand of Congress to add seven years to the life of the gigantic monopoly. The House committee will unquestionably follow the sensible course which the Senate committee has pursued in this matter.

AN INTERESTING PAPER.

Persons who intermeddle, however perfunctorily or superficially with natural science, are aware that, of late years, hardly any subject has been investigated with greater curiosity, or with more interesting results, than the sun. The most conspicuous of celestial bodies and nothing less than intrusive in forcing itself on the attention, until lately it concealed its secrets effectually from the explorer's research. The great luminary might be said to be "dark from excess of light," the element which contributes so much to the elucidation of other heavenly bodies, increasing indefinitely the difficulties of observation. By new methods, however, more perfect instruments, and the concentration of scientific results ascertained in the wide fields of astronomy an amount of knowledge pertaining to the sun has been accumulated, in the course of the last few years, which suffices to render it, even to the general reader, one of the most interesting astronomical objects. A good sized volume is now required to contain even the "popular science" of the subject, the phrase implying not merely positive facts and completely established conclusions, but those speculations and deductions which, rational upon the whole, are sometimes not less legitimate or entertaining because they may rest in part upon the imagination.

We have been led into present mention of the subject from a desire to direct attention to a valuable contribution to the study of solar physics lately made by a gentleman of this city, Prof. S. P. LANGLEY, of the Allegheny Observatory. The paper is contained in SILLIMAN'S *American Journal of Science and Arts* for February, 1874, and is devoted to an examination of "the minute structure of the solar photosphere." Unaided by the drawing with which the paper is illustrated, it would be impossible to give any satisfactory account of Prof. LANGLEY'S researches. With such aid they are full of interest even to persons not particularly conversant with astronomy, and are evidently the result of prolonged and painstaking telescopic observation of the sun. One of the conclusions announced in the article is startling. From a comparison of the total area covered by the sun-spots with the area of the whole sun, Prof. LANGLEY thinks we are entitled to say that the greater part of the solar light comes from an area of not over one-fifth of its visible surface, a proportion which may be indefinitely less. But the chief interest of the paper doubtless consists in the close observation and accurate record of minute solar phenomena, a department of physical study presenting extreme difficulties, and this feature of the paper can hardly fail to receive grateful recognition everywhere on the part of practical astronomers. Indeed, such recognition, we have incidentally learned, it has already received from M. FAYE, late President of the French Academy of Sciences, and widely celebrated for his investigation of the subject of solar physics.

We are probably safe in taking for granted that Mr. WILLIAM THAW is the "citizen of Pittsburgh," whose "liberality" is mentioned by Professor LANGLEY as having supplied the equatorial with the special accessories required in the observations described.

THE committee of seven appointed to prepare the formal result of the action of the Congregational Council convened to inquire into certain issues between Plymouth church and a number of other Congregational churches, have agreed upon a report censuring in some minor matters the course of the summoning churches, but sustaining them on all the great points in dispute, and as regards the question of fellowship between them and Plymouth church advising them in view of the more satisfactory statements on the grave questions at issue in the reply of the church received since their case was presented, to continue for the present in accord with their brethren of that organization; but justifying them, if occasion should arise in the future, in proceeding to exercise their undoubted right of withdrawal from such intimate relations. It is expected that the report will to-day be adopted by a final vote as the expression of the Council's views, and it is believed that its judgment will be accepted in the main by the Congregational churches of the United States. The chief object of the Council appears to have been, not so much to settle the particular questions in controversy between the Brooklyn churches, as to show that the order, discipline and fellowship of the Congregational system are dear to the great mass of those who are associated under that polity, and to form a more definite basis of association for the future.

BETTER news comes from India, concerning the famine in that country; the latest accounts showing that even in those districts where the suffering has been most severe, the distress is being gradually but effectively relieved. Lord SALISBURY, the new Secretary of State for India, has announced a loan of ten millions sterling, of which three millions are to be devoted to meeting the exigencies of the famine. India, like our own country, has a government note currency. It is, however, at par, and has been kept so from its first issue. It was first sanctioned in an act passed by the government of India, July 16, 1861, which created a Department of Public Issue to manage the new paper currency. Circles of issue were established from time to time as they became necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and were payable at the place of issue and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. The Currency laws have been several times amended, and were consolidated in 1871. There are ten currency circles, the chief of which are at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The population of British India is 191,307,070, living on an area of 950,919 square miles, showing an average of 201 persons to a square mile. The dependencies of British India consist of a number of native States covering an area of 646,147 square miles, with upwards of forty-six millions of population.

Important Revenue Circular.

[From the Washington Star, March 28.]

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a circular letter to all Collectors of Internal Revenue, calling their attention to a recent decision of the Supreme Court, where it is held that the government may bring action for the recovery of taxes, not only of such as are assessed, but also of those which are not assessed, and likewise of those which on account of the statute of limitations are not accessible. The Commissioner says: I desire that you will exert yourself to discover all cases in your district where any taxes cannot now be assessed (owing to the limitation of section 20, act June 30th, 1864, amended, and section 5, act of March 2d, 1867), without a waiver of those limitations by the tax-payer. In all these cases you will notify the delinquents that if they make a written waiver of their legal rights under these statutes across the face of their returns, the taxes will be assessed without penalty. But in cases where delinquents neglect or refuse to take this course, you will at once report the facts to the proper United States District Attorney, referring him at the same time to the terms of the above mentioned decision of the Supreme Court. In view of the importance of action in this matter, collectors are urged to prompt action.

Highway for Western Commerce.

The New York *Bulletin* notes, among other vast projects of internal improvements, the union of the Mississippi with the waters of the Atlantic by means of a grand aqueduct across the Allegheny mountains. On the bosom of this airy conduit the mind's eye can discover, or is asked to discover, at some future day, the editor says, myriads of canalboats freighted with the products of the mighty West, steaming along to the seaboard, and settling at once the vexed question of cheap transportation and direct trade with Europe. It is expected to be a brilliant success, but the editor does not participate in the existing enthusiasm on the subject. We can see the way for the barges and propellers across the mountain tops, so far as civil engineering is concerned, but we do not see, he says, clearly how the money is to be engineered out of the Federal Treasury. * * If $25,000,000 is appropriated to-day to move those propellers and barges across the Alleghanies, how can we to-morrow persistently deny a subsidy for some other like magnificent castle in the air?

INSUFFICIENCY.

BY RICHARD REALF.

I.

Lo! this is Christdom: this same blessed Earth,
From its clear coronals of the air we breathe,
Down to the primal granite underneath
Its mountains—hast had very notable birth
Out of Judaic insufficiency:—
But what are we but unbelieving men,
Who put not Christ in our philosophy,
And only call our brothers brethren,
On Sabbaths merely? Tooth for tooth is good,
We think, on week days: the old rigor that,
With literal eye for eye and blood for blood,
Through the sad centuries strivest to tread flat
The memorable Hill from which alone
We dare lift steady eyes to the Unknown.

II.

What shall we say, then? That our brothers crimes
Augur our own diseases: that his hurts
Imply our shames: that the same bond engirts
Alike the man who lapses and who climbs:
That formulas and credos, when divorced
From the great spirit of all enfolding ruth,
Leave still the lean and thirsty world a-thirst
For the deep heart and blessedness of Truth:
That in the noblest there is something base,
And in the meanest, noble: that behind
The sensual darkness of the human face,
Not to be quenched by any adverse wind,
Enough of God's light flickers for a sign
That our best possible is His Divine.

III.

Here's room for Poets: here is ground for Seers:
Broad leagues of acres furrowed for the seed
Whose recompensing sheaves of Song shall breed
Within the bosom of the garnering years,
Harvests of spiritual plenty. O ye lips
Anointed for the proper utterance
Of what things lie in worthy fellowships:—
O eyes whereto the dread significance
Of life's vast mystery is visible—
For lack of ye the poor Earth perishes:
The patient Earth, so very beautiful:
The comely Earth, so clung with noble stress—
Aching for Heaven unutterably, and wet
With most immortal tears and bloody sweat.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the signs of the times—Signing the temperance pledge.

This is the "age of speculation." It is Senatorial, in Massachusetts.

The question of contraction or expansion in Bald mountain is still pending.

March is going out like one of the best behaved lambs that was ever slaughtered.

It is being generally discovered that soup-poultice is not a good remedy for pauperism.

A new farmers' society is gaining a foothold in the West—"The Advocates of Industry."

In addition to her banditti, Missouri has a baby weighing one pound six ounces, and it isn't the Governor, either.

A young lady bearing the name of Trotter is a candidate for office in Illinois. She ought to run ahead of her ticket.

And now New Bedford, Massachusetts, has determined to open its Public Library on Sundays. It will reach us by-and-by.

The Baltimore *American* cites the remarkable fact that there are at present in the harbor of that port thirty-one Italian vessels.

Missouri wants Congress to improve the Gasconade river. It can't do it. Thus far it has even failed to improve its own gasconade.

What is called the Eastern slope of Massachusetts has had all but four of the United States Senators from that State since 1825.

There are now hardly ten thousand Americans in Paris, a smaller number than there has been at this season, it is said, for twenty years.

Georgia and the Carolinas are steadily sinking, and the ocean is constantly encroaching on the Atlantic coast north of the Chesapeake bay.

There are eight hundred thousand life insurance policy holders in this country, the amount they are insured for being equal to the national debt.

The artist of the New York *Graphic*, returning from Bald mountain, says the best place to see the volcano is in the *Herald*. This seems to imply a doubt.

The temperance excitement, prevalent more or less all over the country, is leading to a marked curtailment in the consumption of barley.

It is again rumored that Senator Conkling, the Adonis of the United States Senate, has bought a controlling interest in the New York *Tribune*.

It is said that when a man of doubtful character goes to Chicago, he gets employment either as a capper for a gambling house, or as an editor of one of the papers.

"It has not yet been decided what distinguished American shall fill that niche in Westminster Abbey."—*Exchange.*

We nominate Fernando Wood. He has a nicheing palm.

Another concession to women's rights. The Secretary of the Treasury decides that where a woman is owner of a yacht she may be named in the papers as the master of the same.

Somebody in Mississippi claims to own the city of Richmond—Mrs. Gaines owns New Orleans—and it is generally believed that Pluto has a first mortgage on the Democratic party.

A number of New York merchants who sympathize with the dissenting views of Mr. H. B. Claflin on the moiety system, are considering the expediency of holding a public meeting.

Cambridge's victory in the University boat race last Saturday, makes this college the victor for five successive years. Since 1869, however, Oxford has won seventeen races to seven by Cambridge.

A St. Louis paper, referring to a certain bill now before the Legislature, wants "every Senator to nip it in the bud as soon as its head appears above water." Every Senator will doubtless prepare to nip.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, who is well known throughout England as a philanthropist, has become President of a company for the establishment of temperance cafes for the laboring classes in London.

Young women are now admitted to University lectures at Cambridge in England at the same time with the young men, and the students of both sexes in the London University are beginning to attend lectures together.

All the other pilgrims to the Holy Land are up in arms against Dr. Beke and his new Mount Sinai. They do not agree as to which of the half dozen peaks claimed is the true Sinai, but they all unite in scouting the Doctor's.

By a queer collocation a Boston paper the other day had two headings in one sentence, as follows: "The Annexation of Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop to Boston—Protection of the Insane." Of course nothing personal was intended.

An abominable traffic has been unearthed by the New York *Graphic*. It is that of making loans on life insurance policies, with an interest of three and a half per cent. a month, besides a commission of ten per cent. of the loan.

The ruling passion strong in danger. An alarm of fire was the other day given in a New York hotel. "Landlord," said a quest—"is the house on fire?" "Yes, sir." "Well, give us one more drink if you please, and we'll get!"

The following is given as a means of cementing leather to metals: The leather is painted with a warm extract of nut galls, the roughened and heated metal is coated with a warm solution of glue, and the leather put on pressed.

An offer has just been made by a responsible firm in Germany to put on a line of steamships between Bremen and Charleston for the carrying of emigrants, "with a guarantee that they will deliver five hundred per week on very liberal terms."

Saratoga, always famous for the magnificence of its hotel accommodations, promises to gather new laurels the coming season by the opening of the new United States, erected on the site of the old States, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

There are in New York a number of persons really and zealously in earnest in the effort to introduce the practice of burning the dead instead of burying them. Arrangements are being made for a large public meeting or some other form of demonstration on the subject.

At present colored men can obtain admission only to a few branches of the United States army. A proposition is now pending in Congress to abolish this distinction, and directing the Secretary of War by assignments and transfers to thoroughly amalgamate the two races.

With a deep-seated and atrocious malice, scarcely to be imagined by an ordinary mind, an Englishman's wife recently derisively criticised the pomatum he put on his hair, when, in mere anguish of soul, he immediately picked up an old cutlass and sadly but firmly put an end to her.

The Canadian journals complain that Americans have a habit of coming over the border to take business out of their hands. The other day a Syracuse firm were awarded a contract for making, at an estimated cost of about $1,500,000, three miles of canal and six locks.

PERSONAL.

The youngest son of Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is dangerously ill.

Secretary Richardson has given up his house at Washington, and his family are making arrangements to go to Europe.

Reverdy Johnson has won his five thousand dollar fee case against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Henry Wilson is now two Vice Presidents in one—Vice President of these United States, and Vice President of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

It has already been announced from London that Mr. Carl Rosa has founded a scholarship in the Royal Academy of Music, in memory of his wife. It is now stated that Mr. Rosa has expressed the intention of founding by his will a "Parepa-Rosa Scholarship" in this country, the income of which is to be expended in educating female singers in Italy.

Rev. W. Frothingham, otherwise known as "Macaulay" of the Rochester *Democrat*, and "The Hermit in New York" of the Troy *Times*, lectured to a large audience in Troy the other night, on "Washington and the Revolutionary Presidents." Mr. Frothingham is one of the ablest, instructive and most interesting correspondents in the country.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of England, has undertaken to find out the author of "Junius." It is said that even during the late great trial of Arthur Orton, he snatched many hours to study the subject at the British Museum. A London paper remarks that the secret of "Junius" has never yet been examined by a first-rate judicial intellect, and that if anybody can clear it up it is the Lord Chief Justice.

If all the ex-Confederates should do as well as Gen. John B. Hood toward repopulating the desolated South, it would be but a short time until the places of those who were killed and those who died of disease during the war would be filled by a new generation. Gen. Hood has been married just five years, and he is now the happy father of seven children. Considering his bad luck during many of the scenes of the late war, we are inclined to think that the long lane has taken a turn, and that Providence has smiled on him at last.

General Fitzhugh Lee has petitioned the Senate for the removal of his political disabilities. His petition states that he graduated from West Point in 1856, and served on the frontiers of Texas. During the service he was twice published by General Scott in "general orders," for gallantry in battle, and was severely wounded in an encounter with Indians. He further says: "I resigned my commission in the United States army in 1861, being at the time on duty as instructor of cavalry at West Point. My father, S. S. Lee, of the navy, and my uncle, R. E. Lee, of the army, had previously resigned. My resignation was duly accepted by the War Department (before I accepted other service), which placed me upon the basis of any other citizen of Virginia.

Woman Suffrage.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I find that I have two formidable adversaries on my hands—an editor who can always have the last word, and a woman, who can always say "scissors." Probably I had better retire as gracefully as I can from the contest while there is anything of me left. Allow me, however, before I leave the field, to state again a little more explicitly the argument presented in my former communication, as you do not seem to have perceived its point. You misapprehend me when you say, "it by no means follows that human rights, in a representative government, are derived from the rights of the various *members* of a family, and that the people of a nation, which is in one sense an aggregation of families, have no more rights than the *members* of an individual family have, or had, prior to the formation of governments." Substitute the word *heads* for *members* (which I have italicized), and you have my argument. My point is that the *political* right of *representing* the family, is inherent in the male head alone. The personal rights of the individual members of the family are "from heaven," and are indefeasable, but the right of suffrage is not one of these. This, I affirm, is the teaching of nature, as well as the ordinance of God, because "God is a God of order and not of confusion," and nature (which is only another name for the Divine arrangement of things) forbids that the family should have *two* co-ordinate heads. The ultimate authority in case of disagreement, must be in the hands of the one who has the power to enforce submission, i. e. the man. Not that might makes right, but that the right is most naturally and properly entrusted to the hands which have the might to maintain it. Such is the primary and ideal law of the family organization, in the absence of all other government. And, when any number of contiguous families find it necessary for their mutual advantage and protection to aggregate themselves into a State, it is necessarily the head of the family that must represent it, because in him the authority is vested.

All the members of all the families cannot assemble together. They must meet by their representatives, whether for council or defense, so that (as I said before) if there is *voting* or *fighting* to be done, it must be done by the man. It will also follow that, theoretically, as all the families are co-ordinate and equal, the *republican* or representative form of government is the most natural; although historically, and for obvious reasons, monarchies arose first out of the primitive patriarchal forms.

Your assumption that the "right to vote is from heaven and belongs to all," is true only of all the legitimate family representatives. If it belongs to all men, "women and children alike," as you claim (with Herbert Spencer and others), and is only held back from any until they have "ability" to exercise it, then it follows inevitably that not only should women exercise it (who have often more ability than men), but that all minors also, who can be shown to have sufficient ability, should vote. If it is one of their inalienable rights, who dare withhold it from them? You say, "there must be a period when children cease to be mere wards, and human experience has fixed that period at about the age of twenty or twenty-one." Also, that "the determination of that period is a matter of arrangement, the right belongs to all, subject to a general understanding as to when, and how, and under what circumstances it shall be exercised." But pray tell us, who has the authority to make this "arrangement," or to come to this "general understanding" by which certain citizens are deprived of their "inalienable" right to vote? What right has "human experience" to fix the proper age for voting at twenty-one? Or, if this was the proper period in times past, when the young people had not, on an average, acquired the "ability" to vote intelligently, before the age of twenty-one, does not human experience in this present progressive age of the world prove that our precocious male and female politicians of sixteen or eighteen years of age are as competent to vote as their fathers were at twenty-one?

And further, if "human experience" had a right to limit the period of ability to the age of "about twenty or twenty-one," why had it not as good a right to limit it also to the male sex as it has in fact done? But if you insist that human experience now calls for a different "general understanding" in regard to the right and expediency of female suffrage, why not also in regard to the suffrage of minors? This claim is already beginning to be made, and it will undoubtedly be the next step in advance after woman suffrage has been achieved; and it must be yielded on the same principles. Then hurrah for the boys and girls!

Now in opposition to all this, we maintain that the *right to vote is not a natural and inalienable right of the individual as such*, but only of the individual who *represents* the family, either as being the actual head of a family, or of such mature age as fits him to originate a new family.

By the law of nature, as well as of revelation, every woman is presumed to be "in subjection" (*sit venia verbo*) to her father or her husband, i. e., to be one of a family circle which has its legitimate male representative. This is the normal condition of the family, and, as I said before, nature makes no provision for exceptional cases. If there are women who have no natural male representatives, and yet hold property which needs representation, they must either patiently submit to the inconveniences incident to their lonely lot in life, or the State in her sovereignty must concede to them as a "privilege" what they cannot claim as a right. To this I for one would not seriously object.

And now, Mr. Editor, allow me very briefly to pay my respects to your doughty coadjutrix, Mrs. J. G. S. I honor the zeal of a wronged woman for her own rights and those of her sex, and would most cheerfully give my vote and influence for the removal of all the real wrongs which they suffer. But I cannot regard the withholding of political franchises as one of those wrongs. My reasons have already been given, so far as the *logic* of the subject is concerned. With *you* I was discussing the subject logically, rather than theologically. But I am glad to find in Mrs. S. a woman's rights woman who seems to regard the Bible as having some authority in the case. There are many who do not so regard it; and there are more who have a facility of making the Bible teach just what they wish. Mrs. S. is one of this latter class.

She charges me with arraying the law of nature against the law of God. She says the law of nature, as I represent it, is only the law of brute force, by which woman has always been held in subjection to man; and that the first pair, when married by the Creator, were made not only joint proprietors of the earth, but "equal as representatives of the race." And yet she admits that "it was by the representative act of the first woman [i. e. by her sin] that other women have been made subject to this *nature*, this law of brute force." Now I have explained above that I used the term nature as equivalent with God's arrangement of things, and that governments grow up *naturally*, out of the necessities of the families of mankind, and of course according to those social laws which God has ordained. And if Eve was the "representative" of her sex, even as Adam was of the whole race, it must have been by the same Divine appointment, and the subjection of woman to man is, therefore, by Divine authority, and not by a "nature," which is opposed to God's will.

But Mrs. S. further says that this law which subjects woman to man is "finally to be overcome by the 'seed of the woman,' and that when God's plan shall prevail, the dominion of man will come to an end." In other words, the gospel is to emancipate and enfranchise woman. And she gives a number of instances from the Old Testament of the honor put by God upon women, as "way marks" of the good time coming for them under the new dispensation. Now, it is undoubtedly true that even the Jewish dispensation did elevate woman far above the condition in which she was held in Pagan nations, and that Christianity was to do for her still better things. Christ's appearing "first to Mary Magdalene" was a significant act, indicative of the spirit of Christianity as bringing its first and choicest benefits to the female sex. But that the gospel was designed to change the nature of the family relation by giving the wife entirely co-ordinate authority with the husband over the affairs of the household, thus introducing discord where there should be harmony; or that it should impose upon woman a burden of responsibilities relating to matters of State, for which her gentler nature and her normal condition in the domestic state must render her ordinarily unfitted, is anything but true. The gospel is woman's best friend, but this would make it an enemy in disguise. Christ himself certainly gave no intimations of any such design. And if His Apostles are to be regarded as setting forth the true spirit of Christianity, their teachings are flagrantly in conflict with any such enfranchisement as is most universally claimed for women. I need but refer to such well-known passages as 1st Cor. 11: 3, 8, 9; 14: 33, 34; Ephesians, 5: 22-24; 1st Timothy, 2: 11-14; 1st Peter, 3: 1, 5, 7. Readers who choose can turn to these passages, but those who are determined to believe with Mrs. S. had better not take the trouble, if they would possess their souls in peace.

As to the assertion that such passages "have no application whatever to civil government," it is worse than gratuitous. They define woman's relation to man in connection with reasons which are of universal application and hold good politically as well as ecclesiastically, in all ages as well as in that in which they were written. The assertion that they belong to the 'honor the king' class of prudential passages by which the new sect of Christians sought to avoid conflict with the powers that were," implies of course that the powers that be, were not "ordained of God," and that we must be subject *not* "for conscience sake," as the Apostle affirms, but "only for wrath," and from prudential considerations. But this is a fair specimen of the methods of interpretation adopted by Mrs. S. and her class. How worthy of attention such interpretations are, all sensible people can judge.

A. W.

March 27, 1874.

Ask Them?

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SURPLUS FUND 63,368 57

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1874.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 28, 1874.

[Th]e Pittsburgh money market shows [n]o change; paper in the hands of the [ban]kers is abundant and rather sluggish of [mo]vement. That class of investors who [ar]e accustomed in former times to buy [com]mercial paper, having experienced the [unc]ertainty which in times of financial [tro]uble surround such paper, are now giving preference to mortgage securities and [othe]r undoubted investments, safety being [ma]de subservient to the rate of interest. The [ban]ks are carrying their customers with[out] trouble, and absorb most of the paper [at an]y rate as first-class.

Below we submit a table of the reports of [the] national banks, as appears from the state[ments] of their condition on February 27, [as] furnished to the Comptroller of the [Cur]rency:

BANKS.	LIABILITIES. Capital	Surplus	Circulation	Deposits	Total	RESOURCES. Loans	United States Bonds to secure Circulation	United States Bonds and other Stocks	Due from Reserve Agents	Legal Tenders and Coin	Cash and Exchange	Real Estate	Total
First	$500,000	$392,779 19	$270,000	$2,322,910 91	$3,185,690 10	$1,614,502 70	$325,000	$7,443 75	$481,704 25	$303,287 67	$316,801 73	$137,000	$3,185,690 10
Second	300,000	58,905 37	270,000	270,828 18	936,733 55	492,955 03	300,000	....	29,239 15	106,775 28	57,564 09	10,000	936,733 55
Third	500,000	159,603 49	358,750	728,611 27	1,742,964 76	873,733 08	404,500	....	66,879 85	162,827 15	184,716 59	49,478	1,742,964 76
Fourth	300,000	93,657 52	265,225	405,706 53	1,064,589 10	405,741 85	300,000	150,319 35	66,629 11	106,504 95	28,303 84	....	1,064,589 10
Commercial	800,000	140,901 52	449,431	718,287 92	1,808,573 44	839,616 79	500,000	1,100 00	181,100 65	147,229 88	51,596 12	67,500	1,808,573 44
Exchange	1,700,000	488,168 03	779,128	1,015,514 28	3,979,810 31	2,167,436 59	927,000	90,200 00	278,485 07	385,026 08	160,752 02	120,910	3,979,810 31
Tradesmans	500,000	89,715 96	348,000	1,115,615 59	1,953,331 55	998,758 12	388,000	50,000 00	205,395 40	171,580 57	138,587 46	....	1,953,331 55
Farmers	400,000	344,181 72	270,000	1,058,406 29	1,972,588 01	1,223,266 70	300,000	....	111,619 10	206,981 28	195,996 73	20,000	1,972,588 01
Allegheny	300,000	176,019 45	436,500	1,339,045 86	2,451,565 31	1,137,390 90	500,000	28,682 50	214,478 52	253,648 63	163,162 96	73,063	2,451,565 31
Iron City	400,000	340,308 94	334,915	440,659 55	1,530,919 49	798,548 06	400,000	4,850 00	117,769 22	212,431 00	84,605 75	20,000	1,530,919 49
Citizens	500,000	197,438 13	450,000	705,157 54	2,158,588 67	1,204,863 31	514,000	3,000 00	117,789 22	176,210 35	204,880 79	32,761	2,158,588 67
Mer. & Man.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
German	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoples	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—The action of Congress in currency mat[ters] has given buoyancy to the stock market, [pri]ces advancing from ½ to 2 per cent., ac[com]panied by great excitement and [lar]ge sales. When the top of the [wav]e was reached, holders could not [resi]st the temptation to realize, which [cau]sed a sharp decline. Governments, [con]trary to expectation, were very strong, [the]re being very few bonds available on [del]ivery. When the full effect of the infla[tion] is felt in Europe, it would not be un[nat]ural to find that considerable stock [wou]ld return to this country, causing a de[cline] in quotations.

[G]old has advanced and touched the high[est] price since the panic. Already a strong [ring] is forming to "bull" the market, [ma]ke cash gold scarce, and to change the [rat]es from 5 per cent. for "carrying" to a [sha]rp shave for "use."

[T]he National Life Insurance Company [an]nounce that the stock of that [com]pany formerly belonging to Jay Cooke [& C]ompany, has been bought by the stock[hol]ders of the Republic Life of Chicago. [Th]e new organization will probably be [call]ed the "National Republic Life Insur[anc]e Company."

[T]he head office will continue to be, as [her]etofore, at Washington D. C. A branch [offi]ce will be continued at Philadelphia, [an]d a branch office will be opened at [Ch]icago, in accordance with the terms of [the] charter, where the main business of [the] company will be transacted.

[T]he proprietors of the two companies, [pr]eferring the charter of the National, will [me]rge the "Republic" in the "National," [po]ssibly retaining the names of both com[pan]ies.

[T]he Board of Direction and the official [sta]ff will be composed principally of the [sa]me men now filling those positions in the ["R]epublic."

[M]r. J. M. Butler, the Secretary of the [Na]tional, will remain in charge of the East[ern] interests as resident Secretary at the [br]anch office, in Philadelphia.

[E]merson W. Peet remains as Actu[ary] of the combined companies.

[W]ith the combined assets and business [an]d agents of the two companies, the new [or]ganization is and will continue to be the [str]ongest stock Life Insurance Company in [th]e country.

—The House of Representatives having [pa]ssed the $400,000,000 bill, has proceeded [to] the consideration of Maynard's Free [Ba]nking law. This bill removes all limit [to] the national bank circulation; it also [aff]ords an opportunity for further green[ba]ck inflation by a clause which provides [th]at the entire amount of United States [no]tes outstanding at any one time shall not [ex]ceed the sum of $400,000,000. This clause [is] of course, subject to amendment, and [th]e House can, by a majority vote, increase [th]e limit to $500,000,000 or any other sum.

[T]he following is a concise summary of [th]e provisions of the bill:

[T]he first section repeals the provision of the [ba]nking law, which requires the banks to keep [a l]egal tender reserve to redeem their circula[tio]n. Section 2 abolishes all restriction in [th]e total amount of national bank circulation, [an]d repeals the provision of the law of 1870, [wh]ich limits the circulation of any bank to [$50]0,000. Section 3 provides that every bank [sh]all deposit in the Treasury, and keep good a [su]m of greenbacks equal to five per cent. of its [ci]rculation for the redemption of its notes. It [al]so limits the total greenback circulation to [$40]0,000,000. Section 4 authorizes banks to [re]tire their notes from circulation by deposit[in]g legal tenders with the Treasury, in sums of [no]t less than $10,000, whereupon they may [wi]thdraw a proportionate amount of [th]eir bonds, their notes to be canceled at the [T]reasury. Section 5 requires the deposit reserve [to] be kept by the banks in their own vaults. [S]ection 6 requires the Treasury to print the [ch]arter number of each bank upon its notes. [S]ection 7 authorizes banks without circulation [to] be organized on depositing in the Treasury [no]t less than $10,000 in United States registered [bo]nds. Section 8 is the specie payment section. [It] provides for hoarding surplus gold for a re[de]mption fund and for the issue of $2,000,000 a [m]onth of notes redeemable in gold in two [ye]ars, in place of which an equal amount of le[ga]l tenders is to be canceled.

—The following table shows the prices of [g]old, government bonds, railway stocks, [&]c., at the various sessions of the New [Y]ork Stock Exchange, during the day. [F]urnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, [96] Fourth avenue:

March 28, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
[G]old	113¾	113⅞	113	112⅞	113	113
[U]. S. 6's, 1881	119⅝	....	120¾	....	....	....
[U]. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119⅝	....	120⅛	....	....	....
[5-]20's, 1862	117⅞	....	117¾	....	....	....
[5-]20's, 1864	119⅝	....	119¾	....	....	....
[5-]20's, 1865	120⅛	....	120	....	....	....
[5-]20's, 1865, new	....	....	119⅝	....	....	....
[5-]20's, 1867	120⅛	....	120¾	....	....	....
[5-]20's, 1868	120⅛	....	119⅞	....	....	....
[10-]40's	114⅛	....	114⅞	....	....	....
[10-]40's, coupons	114⅞	....	114¾	....	....	....
[C]urrency 6's	117¼	....	117	....	....	....
[N]ew 5 per cents	115	....	115	....	....	....
[A]tlantic & Pac. pref	....	....	16½	....	....	....
[C]anton	....	....	....	79	....	....
[W]estern Union Tel.	80¾	80⅞	80⅜	80	80⅛	80⅜
[P]anama	....	115	....	115	....	....
[P]acific Mail	47¾	48	48	47⅞	48¾	48⅞
[A]dams Express	....	97	....	98	....	98
[W]ells-Fargo Express	....	78¼	....	77⅛	....	77
[A]merican Express	....	62½	....	....	....	62½
[U]nited States Ex	....	72	....	71¾	....	71
[N]ew York Central	101½	101½	101⅝	101¼	....	101⅝
[Erie]	39⅝	40⅛	40¼	40	40⅜	....
[M]ichigan Central	....	85½	....	85	....	86½
[M]ichigan Southern	81	80⅜	80¾	....	80⅞	80⅝
[Il]linois Central	....	104	....	105	....	104
[C]leveland & Pittsb'gh	....	89½	....	....	....	89
[C]hicago & Northw'n	57	56⅝	57	56¾	57	57⅛
Do. preferred	....	73⅜	73⅝	73½	....	73⅝
[R]ock Island	107¼	....	107⅛	107¼	107¼	107⅜
[S]t. Paul	45¼	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	....	44⅞
Do. preferred	....	....	....	65	....	64¼
[W]abash	46	....	45⅜	45⅛	....	45⅞
[H]annibal & St. Jo	....	32¼	32¼	....	....	32¼
[F]ort Wayne	....	93⅛	....	93⅜	....	....
[O]hio & Mississippi	31½	31¼	31½	31	....	31⅜
[U]nion Pacific	37	37⅝	37⅜	38	37⅜	37½
[C]hicago & Alton	....	106	....	106½	....	....
[C]., C. & I. C.	31½	31⅝	31⅝	....	32	32⅛
[H]. & E.	....	....	....	1⅝	....	....
[H]arlem	....	131	....	129	....	129
[T]ennessee State bonds	....	....	90	....	....	....
Do. new	....	....	90	....	....	....
[M]issouri 6's	....	....	94	....	....	....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth ave[n]ue, furnish the following report of active [s]tocks at the Philadelphia Board:

[Penns]ylvania Railroad Company (sales)....52½
[Penns]ylvania crips (sales)....98¾
[Reading] (sales)....58⅞
[U]nited Companies of New Jersey (bid)....120¾
[Oil Cree]k (sales)....15⅞
[L]ehigh Valley (sales)....61½
[Alleghe]ny Valley Railroad 7-30 (sales)....92
[C]entral Transportation Company (bid)....45
[E]mpire Transportation Company (bid)....52
[Pittsbu]rgh 7s, ex-interest (sales)....99½
[Allegh]eny county 5s (bid)....76
[N]orth Pacific bonds (sales)....33¾
[P]ennsylvania State 6s (sales)....106½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 28, 1874.

REMARKS—The near approach of the first of April, which is to many a general settlement day, say nothing of its being a general moving day, to has had a visible effect upon trade. Country merchants are desirous of squaring accounts with their city creditors before they make any considerable purchases. The same is true to a great extent of small city dealers, who are only buying enough to keep up stocks for the present. Under this state of things trade has ruled dull all week, and doubtless will for some days to come.

Congress has not yet got through discussing and altering the bill regulating the volume and kind of currency to be used by the country at large. Hence business men are at a loss to know what course to pursue. Every day's procrastination of the settlement of the currency question, is one lost to the industrial interests of the country.

We have no new features to note, either as to the state of the market or the ruling of prices. So far as the leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and importation are concerned, there are no changes in the selling rates worthy of mention, and dealers represent the market as rather sluggish. The usual fluctuations take place daily in perishable articles.

Flour is quiet and unchanged in price. There was some talk of an advance in the West, which would have an effect on the trade here; but as yet the tidal wave has not reached this market.

With regard to the grain market, it will be seen by the rates given below that prices are neither higher nor lower than at last quotations. The receipts of wheat continue light. Oats is arriving freely. Ear corn is scarce, and in good demand; shelled corn quiet. Rye dull and weak. Barley nominal in price.

As having a bearing on the flour and grain market here we extract the following from the circular of Shepard & Co., commission merchants, Milwaukee, dated Friday evening, March 27. The circular states that the amount of spring wheat in store, in that city, was 2,182,000 bus. Same date 1873, 2,190,000 bush. Same date 1872, 1,809,000 bush. Same date 1871, 2,598,000 bus. Same date 1870, 2,480,000 bush. Receipts for week ending to-day, 131,284 bush. Same period 1873, 192,800 bush. Shipped and drawn for local milling, 291,000 bush. In store at Chicago, March 23, 3,489,672 bush. Same date 1873, 2,476,040 bush. Receipts for week ending yesterday, 87,500 bush. Same period 1873, 184,925 bush. Receipts of flour for the week, 20,162 bbls. Same period in 1873, 16,077 bbls. Shipments, 26,996 bbls. With regard to prices of flour the circular says: The market closed firm at $4 00@5 for supers, which are very scarce; $5 50@5 85 for common to good extras, and $6 15@6 30 for XX trade brands; fancy $6 50@7 00; new process (patent), $8@9 for good to choice.

Leading grocers report a more active demand, particularly for coffees and sugars. Roasted coffee is still sold at 29@30c ℔ lb, with the probabilities in favor of still lower prices. Now is a good time to buy.

Bacon and provisions remain as at last quotations. Trade, both local and order, is moderately active. The stocks on hand are full and complete, and will be sold at a small margin of profit.

The butter trade is in a rather unsettled state. There is too much common and not enough good butter in the market. "That's what's the matter." Extra choice table butter is in large demand at 40@43c.

In a word, the market has shown no new features during the week, and closed as it opened—dull.

The following table exhibits the amount of produce received by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	694	Corn, sacks	510
Apples, bbls	205	Barley, sacks	125
Butter, pkgs	44	Oats, sacks	333
Bacon, tierces	375	Potatoes, bush	130

The following table will be useful for future reference, showing, as it does, the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by rail and river for the week ending Friday evening, March 27, 1874:

Flour	Apples	Corn	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Oats	Butter	Bacon, pcs.	Bacon, tcs.	Potatoes
3,138	155	296	170	1,190	1,130	1,944	126	3,750	128	1,513
2,017	173	827	170	1,193	122	1,872	13	1,500	352	715
1,930	140	977	340	840	136	4,700	38	738	50	160
759	93	340	340	550	198	562	43		18	25
678	40	442		125	190	455	44		75	30
654		510				333				
9,236	601	3,392	1,020	3,928	1,776	9,866	246	5,988	623	2,443

Cheese, bxs, 25.

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The season is fast approaching when the apple crop of 1873 will be among the things that were. The tendency of prices for choice eating and cooking varieties is upward. We quote at $5@5 50 per bbl for choice, and $4 25@5 for fair to prime. The demand is only moderate.

ASHES—This branch of trade gives no evidence of change either as to trade or prices. Sales are made as follows: Potash 9c; pearls 10c; arsenic 5c; black lead 5c; soda, common, 3¾@4c; refined soda 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is light, with sales in a small way at 65@75c per gallon as to quality.

ALES—Sales are made at the following quotations: X $8 00 ℔ bbl; XX $9 00 ℔ bbl; India ale $10 00 ℔ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@23 24; bbls 41 galls $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 galls $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz. bottles, $20 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz. bottles, $3 ℔ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ℔ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ℔ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ℔ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ℔ doz.

BUTTER—The supply of prime butter is still short of the demand, though there is any amount of common. We are reported sales of fancy dairy at 44@45c; prime table 38@40c; medium to good 30@35c; common 15@20c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices have undergone no change since our last report. The market is reported moderately active, with sales made at the following figures: Extra sugar cured hams, ℔ lb, 12½c; extra sugar cured shoulders, 9½c; sugar cured breakfast bacon, 12c; extra sugar cured dried beef 16½c; beef tongues, $7 50 ℔ doz.; bacon shoulders, ℔ lb, 8c; bacon rib sides, 9½c; bacon short rib sides, 9¾c; bacon clear rib sides, 10c; mess pork, $16 50 ℔ bbl; refined lard for summer use, in tcs, 10¼c; do h'f bbls, 10½c; do kits, 11¼c; do 3-lb caddies, 12½c; do 5-lb pails, 13¼c; do 3-lb pails, 13½c; do 5-lb pails, 13¼c; ham sausage, 10c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—This favorite article with prudent housewives is in active demand; prices are fully maintained. Sales are reported as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 60 ℔ doz; ½ do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb bxs, ℔ lb, 40c.

BEANS—White navy beans $2 20@2 30 per bush; fair to good $2@2 10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Warm weather and high priced butter affects the sale of buckwheat flour, hence the market is dull and prices nominally 3¼a3½c ℔ lb.

BROOM CORN—Red and red topped 5¼@6¼c; fair to good green 7¼@8¼c; hurl 9¼@10c ℔ lb.

BORAX—Sales reported at 25c ℔ lb.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 ℔ doz; No. 3, $3 50 ℔ doz; No. 4, $2 ℔ doz; No. 5, $3 25 ℔ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ℔ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37c ℔ dozen additional.

CARBON OIL—The price of carbon, both f. o. b. and from store, is the same that it was a week ago. We quote from store at 14½c per gallon; car lots, at works, 12½c.

COTTON GOODS—Trade is reported fair, with sales at the following quotations: Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Namatook 10¼c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 35c; do 2½, 42c; do ¾, 50c; white cotton chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CHEESE—The stocks are light and prices very firm. We quote prime New York Factory at 18@18½c, in a jobbing way. Ohio Sweitzer is held at 15@17c ℔ lb.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders 6@7c; ribbed sides, 7@8¼c; clear sides 8@9½c; hams 9½@10½c; country lard 8@9c.

CRANBERRIES—The demand for choice varieties of cranberries is still active, with sales at $15@17, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Four dozen packages $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11¼c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ℔ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ℔ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 95@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—The stocks on hand are very light and prices fully maintained. We quote as follows: Apples 10@11c ℔ lb; peaches mixed, halves, 12@15c; new do, halves, 14@16c; blackberries 16@17c.

EGGS—The supply of fresh eggs is in excess of the demand. Prices are weak and trade dull; sales at 13@14c ℔ dozen.

FISH—There are no changes in prices. The local trade is reported good, and the shipping demand fair. We quote as follows: No. 1 mess mackerel $34; No. 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 00 ℔ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ℔ 100; medium do $6 00. Bloaters ⅛ boxes 85c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish $7 00; white fish $8 00@8 50; lake trout $7 00@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ℔ box; No. 1, 35c ℔ box.

FLOUR—The market remains quiet and unchanged, both as regards prices and demand. Local purchasers do not buy more than suffices for their immediate demands. Country orders are heavier than for some time past, the belief being prevalent that prices will not rule lower until after the coming harvest is gathered. We continue to quote as follows: White wheat flour $9 ℔ bbl; red winter wheat $7 75@8 25; Minnesota spring $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7@7 50; rye flour $5 50.

FEATHERS—No. 1, 78@80c ℔ lb; No. 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS AND PLANTS—Below will be found the prices of some of the most popular seeds and plants sold in this market, which will be of interest to farmers and gardeners. They are as follows: Beans—Early valentine, Mohawk, dwarf German wax 30c ℔ qt. Beets—Early blood, long blood red, yellow globe, 10@15c ℔ oz. Cabbage—Early York, early Winningstadt, prize mammoth, green curled Savoy, 20c@$1 ℔ oz. Cauliflower—Early Paris, early London, autumn giant $1@2 ℔ oz. Carrot—Early scarlet horn, long orange, Altringham, 15c ℔ oz. Corn—Early Concord sweet, mammoth or twelve rowed sugar, early winter flint, 25c ℔ qt. Cucumber—Early Russian, early cluster, early frame, 20c per oz. Egg Plant—New York improved, 75c ℔ oz. Endive—Green curled, French extra fine curled, 30c per oz. Leek—Large London, 25c ℔ oz. Lettuce—Early curled Siberian, early tennis ball, royal cabbage, 30c ℔ oz. Melons, musk—Green citron, nutmeg, large yellow canteloupes, 20c ℔ oz. Melons, water—Mountain sprout, mountain sweet, 20c ℔ oz. Onions—Early red, silver skin, yellow Dutch, 30c ℔ oz. Parsnips—Hollow crowned, 15c ℔ oz. Peas—Extra early, Beck's gem, Dickson's first and best, 40c ℔ qt. Potatoes—Early rose, Buckeye, peachblow. [Prices regulated by the excellence of the variety.] Tomato—Early York, large smooth red, the trophy, 30c ℔ oz. Turnip—Red topped, white, $1 ℔ lb. Ruta Baga—Improved purple top or Swedish, 75c ℔ lb.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade has "picked up" considerably during the week, and should it have the "gift of continuance" we may look, ere long, for lively times in this branch of trade. There is nothing new or interesting in the roasted coffee line, prices being unchanged, as the following quotations vill show:

GREEN COFFEES.

Choice or fancy ℔ lb	30 @31c
Strictly prime ℔ lb	29 @30c
Strictly good ℔ lb	28 @29c
Fair ℔ lb	29
Java ℔ lb	36 @37c

ROASTED COFFEES.

Roasted coffee, lb papers	30 c
Roasted Rio coffee, in bulk	29½c
Roasted Java coffee, in bulk	40 c

Tea—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ℔ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ℔ lb; Japan 55c@$1 ℔ lb; Oolong 25@85c ℔ lb; fancy $1 ℔ lb; Souchong 25@85c ℔ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 9¾c; standard B 9⅞c; standard A 10c; standard hards 11c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¾c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—The inquiry for wheat is limited and the receipts correspondingly light. We quote wheat nominally at $1 60@1 65 ℔ bushel for good to prime white, and red winter at $1 50@1 55. The mills are fully supplied and are not in the market as purchasers at present. Oats—The market shows more signs of animation. The arrivals have been on the increase for the past few days, though prices remain unchanged at 55@58c ℔ bushel. Corn—Ear corn is still in light supply and prices are firm; we are reported sales at 75@78c sacked, and 75c in bulk; shelled remains quiet and unchanged in price and demand. We quote at 75c free in elevator. Rye is weak and prices nominally 95c@$1 ℔ bushel. Barley—No one seems to want it—not even the brewers. Can't quote.

HOPS—There is not much doing in the hop line in this market. Both the home and Eastern demands are limited. We quote 1873's at 40@45c ℔ lb, and 1872's at 25@30c.

HAY—Strictly prime baled hay sells on wharf and track at $1?@23; wagon $25@26.

HONEY—The demand is limited, with sales of choice clover at 40c ℔ lb; buckwheat blossom 30c.

HOMINY—There is a fair consumptive demand, with sales at $5 25@5 50 ℔ bbl.

LARD OIL—We have no change to note in prices, and quote No. 1 at 80@82c ℔ gallon; No. 2, 62@65c. The demand is fair.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—The stocks in band are large, and with a light demand prices are weak. We quote gallon jugs at $1 25@1 35. Maple sugar, in grain, 14@15c ℔ lb.

MILL FEED—The market rules quiet, with sales at the following figures: Bran $1 10@1 15; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00.

ONIONS—The supply is light and demand limited. Prices remain unchanged at $6 00@7 00 ℔ bbl for prime silver skins; top sets $5 50@6 00 ℔ bush.

POTATOES—The supply and demand are about equal, while prices are unchanged. We quote prime peachblows, by car lot, at $1 15@1 25; store $1 25@1 30 ℔ bush.

POULTRY—There is a fair demand for dressed chickens, which sell at 12@14c ℔ lb; dressed turkey 16@17c; ducks 14@15c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—This useful household article is in fair demand at $6 00 ℔ gross.

RAGS—There is a fair trade doing in rags of all descriptions. We quote cotton at 3c ℔ lb and woolen at 2¼c.

SAPOLIO—We are reported a moderately active demand, with sales as follows: Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SEEDS—The demand for clover seed is quite active, with sales at $5 75@6 25 per bushel. There is a better inquiry for timothy seed, which we quote at $3 20@3 25 per bush. Flaxseed is quiet at $2 20@2 30 per bushel.

SALT—There is not the slightest change in prices and we continue to quote as follows: Car lots, per bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

TURNIPS—We are reported sales at $1 25@1 40 per bbl.

TALLOW—The market rules quiet and prices are unchanged. We are reported sales in a small way at 6¾@7c per bbl.

WHISKY—There is a fair demand for highwines, which, in sympathy with the market in the West are a shade lower. We quote at 98@99c per gallon.

WOOL—There is but little offering in this market, and such a state of affairs will exist until after the new crop comes on the market. Some stray lots find their way to market and sell at 45@50c per lb as to quality.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 30, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports per Penn R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, March 23	4,654	13,478	....
Tuesday, March 24	2,720	....	....
Wednesday, March 25	4,133	....	....
Thursday, March 26	3,763	....	....
Friday, March 27	3,084	3,472	....
Saturday, March 28	2,352	....	304
Total for week	20,706	16,950	304
Since January 1	374,186	7,514	87,354
To March 28, 1874	394,892	24,467	87,658
Same time 1873	408,550	10,861	117,036
Same time 1872	216,937	13,188	120,586
Same time 1871	152,448	22,204	89,499
Same time 1870	196,440	26,494	71,165
Same time 1869	142,678	17,138	62,551
Same time 1868	223,850	9,017	56,159

BUSINESS.

The week just closed has been one of unusual dullness and inactivity. The week's sales in the oil regions have been very light as compared with previous weeks. At Parker's for several days no sales were reported, and prices were very unsatisfactory. The fact is the supply is largely in excess of the demand. Although the market favored buyers, they exhibited no inclination to operate. On the other hand, the prices of oil in the oil region is barely up to the cost of production. The receipts continue fair, whilst the exports of refined by the Valley Road have scarcely been worthy of mention.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	22,643	20,706

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past ten years, from January 1st to

March 28th, 1874	394,892
Same time 1873	408,550
Same time 1872	216,937
Same time 1871	152,448
Same time 1870	196,440
Same time 1869	142,678
Same time 1868	223,850
Same time 1867	140,000
Same time 1866	132,200
Same time 1865	32,705

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,500	16,950
Allegheny Valley Railroad	....	304
Total	1,500	17,254

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past two years, from January 1st to March 28th, 1874:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Penn'a R. R.	26,494	22,204	13,188	10,861	24,467
A. V. R. R.	71,165	89,499	120,586	117,036	87,658
Total	97,659	111,703	133,774	127,897	112,125

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The crude market in the oil regions was reported firmer there. The day previous holders were asking an advance; buyers, however, were shy and not inclined to take hold. The following are the asking rates at

PARKER'S:

United lines, $1 80a1 85; Union, $1 80a1 90; other lines $1 75a1 80. No sales were reported.

REFINED.

The market was dull here but reported firmer in Philadelphia. The asking rates at the works are 12½c. Philadelphia—the demand is improving; sales reported of spot at 15½c, first half of April 15¼c, May 16c. New York—market quiet and nothing doing.

OIL BARRELS

in moderate demand; city $1 70, country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 28—The petroleum market to-day advanced slightly over yesterday's quotations, and closed firm at all points in the oil region. On upper road there was considerable inquiry for oil at ruling quotations, but there was hardly any oil offering, and the transactions were limited. The market closed firm at $2 02½ bid for spot. At Parker's the market was firm at $1 80, at the river, for United pipe; and $1 90 for Union. At the close $1 50 was bid for 10,000 bbls United, at wells, and $1 80 for 10,000 bbls at the river, without sellers. The home refined market was 8c in bulk and 12½c in bbls. Benzine $1 50a1 75 per bbl, in bulk. Sales and resales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 97½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 00
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 02½

NEW YORK, March 28.—Crude in bulk—1,000 bbls sold at 7½c; 2,000 bbls, first half April, 7¼c. Refined is quoted at 15½c; sales 2,000 bbls spot, yesterday at 15½c; 5,000 bbls, first half April, 15½c; 5,000 bbls New York at 16c. Cases 20c. Naphtha 9a9½c. Philadelphia—sales 5,000 bbls refined for first half April 15⅛c.

TIDIOUTE, March 28.—Market very firm; $1 67½ bid at wells. No sales.

TITUSVILLE, March 28.—Market very quiet and not much doing; sales of 300 bbls spot at $1 95.

ROUSEVILLE, March 28.—Market firmer with no sellers; quoted $1 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 28.—Market firmer and higher; about $1 70a1 75.

OIL CITY, March 28.—Market quiet at $1 82¼.

PARKER'S, March 28.—Market quiet and firm; United and Union pipes $1 80 bid. Other lines $1 75.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Market firm; S. W. 15½c; crude 11c; sales none. Futures: April, 15¼c; May 16c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	Vesta O. W	463
Duncan	Vesta O. W	160
Stewart	Sunbeam O. W	154
Duncan	Star O. W	702
H. & B	Fairview O. W	934
Stevenson	Central O. W	1,417
Duncan	Cosmos O. W	314
J. & F	Brilliant O. W	912

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O. W	623	Central O. W	1,417
Sunbeam O W	154	Cosmos O. W	314
Star O. W	702	Brilliant O. W	912
Fairview O. W	934		
Total			5,056

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 28.—The market remains very dull, and in the absence of business prices are nominal. Choice State hops do not bring over 35 cents, except when considerable time is allowed, though the supply is very moderate; grades below prime are plenty and irregular, offering at 16c to 28a30c. Foreign continue to arrive pretty freely, and add to the existing depression. The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells' circular of 26th inst.:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	243
Total receipts since September 1, 1873	18,946
Total receipts for same period in 1872	20,755
Imports for the week	362
Total imports since September 1, 1873	12,950
Total imports for same period, 1872	20,159

The Cooperstown Journal, March 26, says: There are but few prime hops left in the hands of growers, and they will not command to exceed 32 cents; quite fine samples are offered at 30c. For inferior hops there is little demand, and sales slow at 20a25 cents. In six weeks the brewing season will be over, and then there will in all probability be another drop in prices. From the best information at our command, we give the following as the increase hop acreage which 1874 is likely to show over 1873 in this State. The decay of old yards has been so great that the actual increase will be less than some have estimated: Herkimer 75 acres, Jefferson 40, Lewis 50, Madison 100, Oneida 75, Otsego 50, Schoharie 40, and other counties 125; total 555 acres. The above figures are in part estimated, and are more likely to exceed than fall short of the increased acreage.

PHILADELPHIA.

March 28.—The trade buy only to the extent of actual needs, and act upon the belief that lower prices may eventually rule, a belief based upon the quantity of hops reported still in growers' hands, and fostered by the uncertainty as to how the brewing trade of the summer may result. With the latter point more nearly decided, there may be a better inquiry for prime grades. Whether an advance can be established is problematical. We revise our quotations as follows:

Americans, good to choice ℔ lb	30@35c
American, low to fair	15@25c
English	30@34c
Bavarians	25@35c
Californians	35@45c
Yearlings and olds	8@20c

Missouri Tobacco.

In reference to tobacco the *Price Current* says: We understand that during the month a large proportion of the crop in the Upper Missouri river district has been purchased by rehandlers at the following range of prices: Inferior and frosted lugs, $1 50 to $2 50; common to medium crops $2 to $3; best crops $4 50 to $5, that is, shipping grades.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 red $1 56; No. 2 $1 46. Corn firm at 70a72c. Oats steady at 49a51c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, March 28.—Wheat quiet; prime white Canada $1 77. Corn in demand at 79c. Barley dull and prices nominal; Canada $1 80.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 28.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and prices are nominal.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 26.—American Pig—The market remains, as last reported. The principal companies still adhere to their refusal either to shade quotations for present delivery or to contract at these prices for season delivery. Companies not so favorably known, however, are shading our prices. The demand continues very small, and stocks are accumulating, notwithstanding the large decrease of production. The uncertainty in business circles makes consumers indisposed to buy more than enough to supply their present needs, while the apprehension of labor troubles makes the furnace companies unwilling to enter into long engagements. We quote Foundry No. 1, $35a36; Foundry No. 2, $33a34; Gray Forge $29a31.

Scotch Pig—The market continues very dull, and prices have been unsettled by the advices from the other side. We quote Eglinton $37a37.50; Coltness, $40a41; Glengarnock, nominal at $39a40.

Bar—No change in quotations of refined bars, the fair average of sales being still from 3 to 3.2 cts per pound, with a few large mills refusing to sell at less than 3¼ to 3.3c. A slightly better feeling is observable in the market, which, it is hoped, will not prove temporary. It is currently reported that a Russian railway company have closed a contract with one of our locomotive manufacturing companies for 75 locomotives, to be delivered during this year.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

March 28.—The market for pig iron remains pretty much in the same condition as last week, except that there is a trifle better feeling now that Congress has taken some definite action on the currency question. Prices, as a rule, are very firm, the stocks in the country being small, and the furnace men being disposed rather to curtail than increase the production. About one-half of the furnaces east of the Allegheny are out of blast. Sales of 2,500 tons foundry at $34 00a35 50 for No. 1, and $32 for No. 2.

Manufactured Iron—There is a light trade doing in bar iron at 3.2-10a3.3-10c per lb. For old rails there has been a moderate demand at $42 here. Of new sales of 1,000 tons are reported at works at $64. 1,500 tons muck bar changed hands at $45a46. Scrap meet a limited demand at $41a42 for No. 1 wrought.

Nails are worth $4 25 per keg.

Old metals are quiet. We quote:

Brass, light	—@14c	Copper, heavy	—@23 c
Brass, heavy	—@18c	Zinc	—@ 5 c
Copper, light	17½@23c	Lead	6@ 6¼c
Anchors	9c	Chains	6¼c

—*Price Current.*

CINCINNATI.

[By Addy, Hull & Co.]

March 30.—The market remains in a very quiet condition, the demand for all grades being extremely limited. Prices nominally unchanged.

British Iron Market.

(Specially reported by cable for The Iron Age.)

WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1874.

Scotch Pig—The market is dull. Demand is small and prices declining. The amount of business is fair. The following are makers' prices:

Coltness, No. 1	98s
Gartsherrie, No. 1	96s
Glengarnock, No. 1	94s
Eglinton, No. 1	88s

Manufactured Iron—The market is very dull. There is no demand, and prices are weak. We quote best Staffordshire bars, £11a13.

Rails—There is little change in the rail market. We quote Welsh £9 5sa10 5s.

Strikes—Innumerable strikes are taking place.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 28.—Contrary to expectation, the market has closed this week active for all descriptions. Manufacturers in town complain of the light assortment and poor quality of the supply here, all choice lots having been disposed of some time previous. Of fall California the stock is now reduced to 12 or 1,500 bales, and the quality of that small supply is chiefly composed of burry lots, there being at present but one or two small choice invoices unsold. Of fleeces, 100,000 lbs is estimated will cover all that is at present in store. Montevideo is inquired for, but the condition of the small amount here is said to be unsatisfactory. Cape is dull and somewhat off, 36c being about the quotation. Pulled wools continue to find a ready sale at full prices. The sales comprise 9,900 lbs Cape at 35c; 163 bales Mestiza, 30c; 1,600 lbs do. pulled, 70c; 2,000 lbs scoured do, 114; 8,000 lbs inferior Australian, 47c; 40,400 lbs Eastern and Western Texas, 22½a32c; 23,000 lbs Oregon, 38c; 5,000 lbs Western fleece, 50c; 5,000 lbs XX Ohio do., 55c; 7,000 lbs scoured do., 75a76c; 215 bales fall California, 23a25c; 5,000 lbs scoured do., 72½c; 5,000 lbs do., lambs, 30c; 14,000 lbs spring do., 32c.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

March 28.—Prices are well maintained, but there is less doing. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above, 56a57½c; X, 55a56c; medium 55a56c; coarse 45a50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—fine at 50a53c; medium at 53a55c; coarse at 45a50c; combing, washed, 62½a70c; combing unwashed, 42½a43c; Canada, combing, 63a65c; fine unwashed 35a38c; coarse and medium unwashed, 36a38c; tub washed 54a57½c; Colorado, washed, 25a30c; Colorado, unwashed, 21a23c; extra and merino, pulled, 45a50c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 45a50c; Texas, fine and medium, 27a33c; Texas, coarse, 21a23c; California, fine and medium, 26a35c; California, coarse, 22a28c.—*North American.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 28, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1 23; No. 2 $1 19¼ spot according to date of receipt, seller April $1 19¾, seller May $1 23¾; No. 2 $1 15a1 16. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed regular 61⅛c, strictly fresh 63¼c, seller April 61⅝c, seller May 64¼c. Oats dull and prices are nominal. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1, 90a92c. Barley active and higher; No. 1, $1 53a1 55; No. 2, $1 37a1 38.

PROVISIONS—Market unsettled. Pork $15 spot and April, $15 12 May. Lard 9.05c spot and seller April. Bulk meats—demand active and prices advanced ⅛c; shoulders 5⅝a5¾c; short rib middles 8¼c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market steady with moderate demand at 93c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Demand slack; sales 2,050 bales; buyers and sellers apart, and prices generally easier. Good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13½a14½c; low middling to strict low middling 15½a16c; middling to strict middling 16½a16¾c; good middling 17½c. Receipts 980 bales; exports to continent 7,506 bales, to coast 3,802 bales, to Great Britain 5,406 bales; stock 242,428 bales; unsold 132,700 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, March 28.—Market firm with fair demand. Good ordinary 14½c; middling 17c. Net receipts 947 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,420 bales, to coast 349 bales; sales 1,200 bales; stock 69,278 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 28.—Market quiet. Middling 16c; low middling 15½c; good ordinary 14¾c. Net receipts 1,137 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 40,281 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, March 28.—Market quiet. Middling 16½c. Net receipts 2,845 bales, gross 2,884 bales; exports to continent 1,152 bales; sales 793 bales; stock 64,229 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, March 28.—Market quiet and unchanged. Middling 16c. Net receipts 288 bales; exports to coast 340 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 47,620 bales.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 28.—The wool market remains unchanged; prices quite as firm for fine fleeces, combing and delaine selections and desirable lots of pulled, but for anything that is not up in condition, or not wanted particularly by manufacturers, the market is dull, and sales have to be made at low figures; the shrinkage in the price of pulled wool has led to more inquiry, and sales of the week have been 279,000 lbs; prices are off full 2a3c ℔ lb from the current rates of a few weeks ago; common Western superfines almost unsaleable at satisfactory prices. Sales as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania extras and double extras, 55a57c; Michigan, 50a53c; Western, Wisconsin, New Hampshire and Maine, 45a55c; combing and delaine, 60a63c; tub, 58c; scoured, 55a58c; unwashed, 35a40c; superfine and extra pulled, 35a56c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton dull at 16⅝c. Flour steady; superfine Western and State $5 90 a6 20; common to good $6 20a6 50; good to choice $6 60a6 70. Wheat, rye, barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; new Western mixed 83a88c; old do 88a92½c. Oats dull; mixed Western 59a62c; white Western 62a64c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet and unchanged. Leather steady at 27½a30c. Pork firm at $16 60. Beef unchanged; middles quiet at 9½c. Lard firm at 9⅞c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at 98c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.—There was a sluggish movement of domestic productions from first hands, but the jobbing trade was more active. Cotton goods feverish and irregular in price with agents and jobbers. Cottonades selling more freely at reduced prices. Red Bank shirtings reduced to 8½c. Colored cottons and rolled jaconets quiet. Prints and percales active. Woolen goods dull. Foreign and domestic dress goods brisk.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Cotton steady at 15¾c. Flour, wheat and barley dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 65a68c. Oats dull at 50a57c. Rye steady at $1 06. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $16. Lard—demand fair and market firm; steam 9½c; kettle 9⅝c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders sold 6⅞c; clear rib 8c; clear 8⅝a8¾c. Bacon steady with moderate demand; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9c; clear 9¼a9½c. Whisky quiet and firm at 91c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100. Market active to the extent of offerings; prices firm and unchanged; $5a6 15 for fair to choice steers. Shipments, 3,000.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,621. Market active and firm at $5a6 for common to extra. Shipments, 9,820.

Sheep—Receipts, 355. Market steady and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 80a83c. Oats firm at 60a63c. Rye dull at 85a88c. Pork $16 50. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Bacon firm and active, but unchanged. Lard firm at 9⅝a9¾c. Butter unchanged. Coffee entirely nominal. Whisky weak at 96a96½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Cotton firmer at 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier at $1 35a1 40. Corn 68a70c. Oats 56a62c. Pork quiet at $16 00. Bulk shoulders 6c; sides 8¼a8¾c, loose. Bacon shoulders 6¾c; sides 9½a9¾c. Hams 12a12½c. Lard in tierce 9¼c; in keg 9¾c. Whisky 90a91c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—Flour dull at $5 90a6 25. Wheat dull; No. 1 $1 28¾; No. 2 $1 23. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2, fresh, 44c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 62c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1 fresh, 88c. Barley irregular; No. 1 fresh, $1 57; No. 2 $1 40.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 3 white Wabash $1 45; amber Michigan $1 47½; No. 1 red $1 55. Corn dull and prices lower; high mixed 67½c, seller April 68c; no grade 66c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 49c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Pork scarce and firm at $16 87a17. Sugar in better demand and firmer; fair to fully fair 6¾a7¼c. Molasses dull; fair fermenting 35c. Cornmeal dull at $3 40. Others unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—Cotton steady; middling 15½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn 77a78c. Oats active at 58c. Pork dull nominal. Lard steady at 9¼a10¼c. Bacon strong at 7¼a7½a9¾c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Copper steady; ingot lake 24½a24¾c. Pig iron quiet; Scotch $30a42; American $29a35. Bar quiet. Russia sheet 16½a17½c, gold. Nails unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Flour dull; superfine $5 00a5 25. Wheat steady; red $1 77a1 64. Rye 95c. Corn active at 83a84c. Oats firm at 62a65c. Whisky 97½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1874.

MONEY

more active this afternoon at 4a5 per cent., with a few exceptional transactions at 6 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed dull and steady at 485 for sixty days for prime bankers', and 488 for demand.

GOLD

closed at 113, after selling at 113¾ and 112⅞. Rates paid for carrying 4¼, 5, 3½, 2½, 2 and 1 per cent. to flat. Clearances $78,000,000.

TREASURY OPERATIONS

for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $260,000 for interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,466,200 for customs. Specie shipment for the week $485,000, mostly in silver bars.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease, $311,300; Specie, decrease, $1,256,700; Legal tenders, increase, $400,700; Deposits, decrease, $1,260,200; Circulation, increase, $9,100; Decrease in revenue, $443,225.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed steady.

U. S. coupons 1881	120⅝	5-20s, 1867	120⅝
5-20s, 1862	117⅞	5-20s, 1868	120⅛
5-20s, 1864	120⅛	New 5s	115⅛
5-20s, 1865	120¼	10-40s	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, new	119⅝	Currency 6s	117

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	90	North Carolina, old	28½
Tennessee, new	90	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	35		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock market opened irregular, and in the main lower, on rumors from Washington that the Treasury would sell from three to five millions gold next month. Erie was affected by the reports of a falling off in earnings for the month of March. Later in the day prices advanced and the market was firm during the last hour of business, closing at nearly the highest point of the day. The leading features were Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Western Union, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central. Sales between 10 and 2 o'clock aggregated 165,000 shares, 25,000 of which were Western Union, 28,000 Union Pacific, 13,000 Wabash, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 26,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 St. Paul, and 5,000 Erie.

Canton	76	St. Paul preferred	64½
W. U. Telegraph	80¼	Wabash	45⅞
Quicksilver	27½	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	93⅞
Wells, Fargo & Co	77	Terre Haute	12
American Express	62½	Do preferred	35
U. S. Express	71	Chicago & Alton	106½
Pacific Mail	48	Do preferred	107
New York Central	101½	Ohio & Mississippi	31⅜
Erie	40⅛	Cleve., Col. & Cin	74
Do preferred	60	Burlington & Q	104
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	80⅝
Do preferred	130	Panama	32⅛
Michigan Central	86½	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific	37½
Northwestern	57⅛	Central Pac. bonds	94⅛
Do preferred	74⅞	Union Pac. bonds	86
Rock Island	107⅜	Hartford & Erie	1⅝
New Jersey Central	107	Delaware & Lack	111
St. Paul	44⅞	Bankers' bills	485½

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Java	April 1	Liverpool.
Ethiopia	April 1	Glasgow.
Westphalia	April 2	Hamburg.
City of Brussels	April 4	Liverpool.
Pembroke	April 4	Cardiff.
Caledonia	April 4	Glasgow.
Amerique	April 4	France.
Celtic	April 4	Liverpool.
Cybele	April 4	Antwerp.
State of Pennsylvania	April 4	Liverpool.
America	April 4	Bremen.
Holland	April 7	London.
Nevada	April 7	Liverpool.
Victoria	April 7	Glasgow.
Schiller	April 7	Hamburg.
Cuba	April 8	Liverpool.
Hansa	April 8	Bremen.
Pommerania	April 9	Hamburg.
Olympia	April 9	Glasgow.
City of Paris	April 11	Liverpool.
Greece	April 11	Liverpool.
Macedonia	April 11	Glasgow.
Great Western	April 11	Bristol.
Adriatic	April 11	Liverpool.
Switzerland	April 11	Antwerp.
Weser	April 11	Bremen.
Elysia	April 14	Glasgow.
Wisconsin	April 14	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	April 15	Liverpool.
Deutschland	April 15	Bremen.
Holsatia	April 16	Hamburg.
Parthia	April 18	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	April 18	Liverpool.
Italy	April 18	Liverpool.
Andes	April 18	Cardiff.
India	April 18	Glasgow.
Europe	April 18	France.
Baltic	April 18	Liverpool.
State of Georgia	April 18	Liverpool.
Rhein	April 18	Bremen.
Herder	April 21	Hamburg.
Bolivia	April 21	Glasgow.
Idaho	April 21	Liverpool.
Russia	April 22	Liverpool.
Minister Roon	April 22	Bremen.
Harmonia	April 23	Hamburg.
Trinacria	April 23	Glasgow.
Silesia	April 23	Hamburg.
China	April 25	Liverpool.
Spain	April 25	Liverpool.
Oceanic	April 25	Liverpool.
Maine	April 25	Bremen.
Anglia	April 25	Glasgow.
Manhattan	April 28	Liverpool.
Calabria	April 29	Liverpool.
Batavia	May 2	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	May 2	France.
Cornwall	May 2	Bristol.
Glamorgan	May 2	Cardiff.
Minnesota	May 5	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 6	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania	April 2	Liverpool.
Illinois	April 9	Liverpool.
Kenilworth	April 16	Liverpool.
Abbotsford	April 23	Liverpool.
Ohio	April 30	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Atlas	April 4	Liverpool.
Siberia	April 11	Liverpool.
Samaria	April 21	Liverpool.
Hecla	April 28	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Nestorian	April 1	Liverpool.
Berlin	April 11	Bremen.
Hibernian	April 15	Liverpool.
Leipzig	April 25	Bremen.
Nova Scotia	April 29	Liverpool.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon	Williamson	Wheeling.
R. W. Skillinger	Russell	Cincinnati.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet eleven inches and rising.

Boats Departing This Day.

Wheeling....Mallie Ragon..Williamson, 1 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet eleven inches and rising slowly. The weather was cool but not unpleasant. Trade on the landing on Saturday was not very active.

CAPTAIN A. S. SHEPPARD is in Cincinnati.

THE towboats Resolute and J. Sharp McDonald, are due to-day.

THE following steamers are among the first due: Mary Miller, Mollie Ebert and Juniata.

THE Fearless barges will load for St. Louis after the Ironsides. Shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine steamer Messenger, Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for Louisville and Nashville on Saturday.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, leaves Portsmouth this morning for this city. She will return from here on Friday.

AT CHOCTAW, on the Lower Mississippi, boats can find no place to land. Many other points are cut off from packets by high water.

THE punctual steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville on Tuesday, at 4 P. M.

THE following named parties compose the Missouri River Transportation Company: S. B. Coulson, D. S. H. Gilmore and John B. Dallas.

THE first-class packet Andes, Captain Muhleman, takes her departure from Bellair on Tuesday on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from this city.

W. W. LITTLE & Co., of Portsmouth, are preparing to build a new ferryboat with double the capacity of the old one. Mr. Herbert is the contractor.

THE powerful towboat Ironsides, belonging to "Gray's" famous Iron line, is receiving for St. Louis, and is announced for Tuesday. Shippers will bear this in mind.

BULKHEADS were built in the Dictator, recently sunk in the Illinois, and she was being pumped out Tuesday. It is likely she will be repaired on the ways at Peru.

THE Thomas W. Means and barges, from St. Louis are en route for this city with 1,200 tons of ore for Ashland, and at that point takes in tow three barges of pig iron for Pittsburgh.

THE Crescent City did not burn as has been reported, but lies sunk near Montezuma bar, about one hundred miles below this port, and when the river declines will lie high and dry.

THE first-class Missouri river packet Esperanza, Captain J. P. Dunlavy, is receiving for St. Louis and Missouri river, and will have quick dispatch. Captain J. B. Conway has charge of the office.

THE fine steamer Mallie Ragon, Captain Williamson, takes her departure this day, 1 P. M., for Wheeling and intermediate points. Our clever friend H. C. Caldwell will be found in the office.

THE steamboat Grafton was seized at St. Louis and tied up by the United States Marshal, having been sued for $850 damages for sinking a barge last season. She gave bonds, and was released.

THE little steamer Economy was capsized in St. Francis river by the bridge at Madison, Arkansas. The boat was lost, and her owner has commenced suit against the bridge company to recover damages.

THE Evansville and Tennessee river packet Red Cloud is to have a calliope. The old Emperor, laid up somewhere in the vicinity of Marietta, is the only other boat possessing such an institution.

IT was announced at a temperance meeting in Portsmouth last week that the Captain of the Granite State had removed the bar from the steamer. The bar was not removed from the Granite State but what was better the liquor was.

A ST. LOUIS paper says: "Our trade with the Ohio is fully as heavy this year as last, notwithstanding we have no express line. Transient boats are doing the business. Seven barges are now at the ore pile receiving cargoes for Pittsburgh."

FRIDAY'S Cincinnati *Times* says: Mr. Al. R. Bunding of Pittsburgh, is in the city. He leaves for the Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the Arlington to-morrow. Al. has been in poor health for the past year, and goes to Hot Springs with the hope of improving his condition.

THE splendid passenger steamer R. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Tuesday, at 4 P. M., positively. Passengers and shippers can rely on this. The Skillinger is well found in all respects and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The first clerk is Mr. C. B. Russell.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* says: "Shortly after the Natchez landed last night she was libeled by a negro named Bolls in the sum of $5,000. Bolls came aboard at Natchez last trip and made application for the bridal chamber in the main cabin, which modest request was promptly rejected. For this refusal he asks damages to the amount named. Captain Leathers declines to give bond for the reason that it is not an admiralty case."

THURSDAY'S Middleport *News* says: "The Dock Company are at work on the new Brown. She will soon be ready for her machinery. The Coal Hill Towboat Company made an offer for the new hull of the W. H. Brown, but were too far below the mark to get it. Yesterday Captain Womeldorff moved on the new wharf boat. She will be hauled up to the landing for business. Yesterday, at the dockyards, the work of setting up the hull of the Oriole was commenced, and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible."

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: On Thursday night, March 12th, as the steamers Juniata and Alice Brown were ascending the river at a point opposite Palestine, about sixteen miles above this port, the two steamers came together, causing slight damage to the Juniata. The Alice Brown was going up light, and overtaking the Juniata, whistled to pass her. The signal was answered correctly, but in passing the Juniata she struck her forward of her wheelhouse on the larboard side, breaking a few fenders and the waterwheel beam. The matter is now before the Inspectors at this port, and will be looked into by those gentlemen.

THE following letter bears its own explanation. We can assure the parties interested that the writer is a practical business man and thorough boatman, and that all promises made will be faithfully carried out. Answers sent care of the river editor of this paper will be promptly delivered:

"CINCINNATI, O., March 23, 1874.

"MR. EDITOR: I noticed an article in your paper of the 21st from the Gallipolis *Journal*, saying that a firm in Pittsburgh would furnish machinery like that of the Katydid to any party who would furnish the hull. I am their man. They can address me, care of your office. "DOT."

U. S. MARSHAL ELI H. MURRAY, of the Kentucky district, wants all interested parties to appear at Paducah by the second Monday of April, and show cause why he should not sell the barges Collier No. 1 and Collier No. 2 to satisfy Hop Louden and John Bryant Annus, of the steamer Keokuk, who claim, in substance, that they performed services with their said steamboat, loading said barges, and towing the same on the Tennessee river, under employment of Charles Fish, master of said barges, and agent for the owners thereof, amounting to $1,700, and for demurrage in the loss of time in detention of said steamer Keokuk at New Orleans, Louisiana, amounting to $1,200, said two sums aggregating the sum of $2,900 against said barges.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says: "Gould's barge, the Competitor, is the name of a projected steamboat of which a draft has been made by Barmore, of Jeffersonville, at the direction of Capt. E. W. Gould, of this city. The drawing is placed on view in the office of the Star line. Its capacity is to be 2,500 tons bulk grain or other freight, length 275 feet, 50 feet wide, 9 feet deep, draft at stern 4 feet, and 1 foot forward. Sidewheel boat with with rooms at rear for the officers. Four boilers—two on each side of the boat; boat to be furnished with portable elevators. Her cylinders are to be 24 inches diameter, 8 feet stroke. She is to cost about $75,000. The boat has no shear, but will be kept rigid by a heavy fore-and-aft hog-chain, braced to the keel. One bid for this unique river steamer has been received, and other builders, including one here, are figuring on her. The pilot-house is formed of the chimneys, and the wheels are only forty feet from the stern."

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

John Kenkle, 25 sks potatoes; Birmingham Pottery, 25 bxs bottles; Mr Fecke, 4 kegs beer; S S Marvin, 1 case cans; James Callery & Co, 19 bdls hides, 4 do cow hides; 1 do s pelts; Myers & Armor, 59 bdls shovels; Lane Bros, 1 bx files; H R McClelland & Co, 1 bx brushes; E D Slatery, 1 lot household goods; Davis, Chambers & Co, 31 sks kegs; W P Townsend, 10 kegs rivits; Graff, B & Co, 3 cars limestone; Laughlin & Co, 4 do do; Soho Furnace Co, 3 do do; Gotivetts & McD, 1 bx mdse; W H Graff, 2 bxs m sugar; 2 kegs syrup; W Flaccus & Son, 2 bbls grease; Atwell & Lee, 1 car straw; Spratt, J & Co, 1 plow; J Gomel, 2 bbls potatoes; Leubbe & Bro, 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do; J H Loh & Co, 2 bbls d apples, 2 tcs meat, 2 kgs a butter, 1 bbl bacon; Voigt, M & Co, 6 tubs butter, 1 keg do, 10 bbls onion sets; G Glass, 1 bx glass; A Lewis & Son, 2 cars lumber; Watt, L & Co, 25 bbls beans; Fluella & M, 15 do; E Moye & Co, 25 do; H Rea, Jr, 2 tubs butter; J Seifert, 2 bbls eggs; Arbuckles & Co, 97 bbls eggs; Hare & Bro, 35 bundles hubs; M McWhinney, 30 bundles spokes; J D Hammel & Co, 1 bureau, 5 w stands; W H Lemon, 4 bureaus, 6 washstands, 2 dressing cases, 1 bx frames; Fred Kober, 2 cars staves and headings; H A Hays, 1 car shingles; McHenry & Co, 1 do do; Thos Brady, 1 do do; J S Dilworth & Co, ½ bbl peaches, 1 cad tobacco; J B Young & Co, 7 rolls; Vangorder & S, 13 sks feathers; Jas McKee, 1 cook stove; Dr J S Reed (Dixmont) 775 bush potatoes; Frauenheim & V, 3 cars ice; J G Laner & Bros, 2 bxs hoops; Gears & Co, 2 bxs h ware; J H Morrison 2 bxs mdse.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Beymer, Bauman & Co, 560 pigs lead; G G McMillen, 1 car s pipe; McQueen & Chambers, 1 car lumber; W J Dunn, 100 bbls lime; Billerter & Strauch, 5 sets t hoops, J & H Dipple, 3 bales; Geo E Bell, 1 lot household goods; T H Nevin & Co, 250 pigs lead; J Hippely, 80 sks flour; H T Price, 12 w barrows, 5 doz pokes; Pat Quinn, 7 bxs mdse; R & L Strous, 2 bdls pelts; A E Goodrich, 46 butcher blocks; H Lenz, 6 sks potatoes; W F Hackman, 40 sks flour; Straub & Co, 1 keg finings, 1 bbl do; David Wilson, 1 lot h h goods; Gilmore & Co, 2 cars wheat; M B Suydam, 1 car flax seed; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 1 car fire clay; J Megraw, 1 car stone; W E Cotter, 52 bbls c oil; Isabella Furnace Co, 3 cars limestone; Forrester & Alston, 1 car stone; W L Burton, 1 car heading; S Mercer & Son, 5 bbls hominy; J J East, 10 bdls paper; R Knox & Son 1 car hay.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

A S Carlisle, 1 car shingles; Central Ref Co, 2 cars oil bbls; Slack & Sholes, 1 car lumber; J McCloskey, 1 car lumber; J B Canfield, 1 car lime; M Cache, 2 case tobles; Hanch, McC & Co, 1 car oats in bulk; Reese, G & W, 1 car f brick; Leese & Co, 1 car beer; J Hammond, 1 car oats; Jas Marshall, 1 car brick; J W Fairly, 1 car corn; D Hagerty, 1 bbl sunds; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 bar steel; W McCully & Co, 1 box g w; L F Yoder, 1 bx and 1 bbl candy; F H Stewart, 1 bx brushes; Hamilton & Co, 1 organ; W E Schmertz, 2 bx shoes; J S Laner & Bro, 1 case brushes, D W Evans, 2 bale baskets; J Oindoff, 2 do do; C E Baer & Co, 2 bbls tobacco; Head & Co, 10 bbls beans, 10 do apples, 2 bbls d apples; S S Marvin, 1 bbl crackers; P P M Co, 23 bdls paper; Watt, Lang & Co, 5 kegs pearl barley; Voight, M & Co, bbls apples, 3 kgs a butter, 12 bbls beans; H Gerwig & Son, 100 bbls paper; H F Bruggerman, 302 do; Dilworth Bros, 100 do; Elwood, McC & Co, 21 pckgs sunds; E Fox & Co, 8 scks c seed, 2 bbls apples; Weiber Bros, 1 bbl whisky; A Martin & Co, 10 sks corn; J H Loh & Co, 6 bbls eggs, 4 bbls apples; M W Sackett, 3 crates w ware; Garber & Williams, 1 do; Fox & Beers, 1 cask do; H W Buffum, 7 bxs e beetles; Hall & Speer, 1 mould board; H G McCracken 7 scks potatoes; Geo Arbuckles, 3 bbls nuts; Spratt & Co, 1 old plow; J C Buffum, 6 bxs bottles; J S Dilworth, 1 kg barley; W D Graff, 3 bbls eggs, 2 firkins butter; Vangorden & S, 8 sks butter, 7 bbls eggs; J M Peck, 31 scks corn; H Rea, Jr, 3 bbls eggs; C Schlegel, 9 bxs cheese; H Schwan, 4 bxs eggs.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Lang & McKellip, 1 car clay, 70 bbls cement; Herne & Klein, 7 bbls whisky; McCullough & Smith, 119 sks rags; Fahnestock W Lead, 675 pigs lead; Jas H Parker, 100 tcs s c hams, 7 cars shoulders; J M Peet, 1 car mill stuff; John Fullerton, 40 pails tobacco; James McCutcheon, 23 bdls spokes; 2 do shafts, 3 do felloes, 6 do bows, 6 do wheels; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; C H Morledge, 20 sks do; Haworth & D, 25 cases tobacco; Dunlevy & Bro, 12 cads tobacco; Hall & Spence, 4 bbls flour, 32 sks do; M Munhall & Co, 25 bbls whisky; Eberhart & Ober, 29 sks barley; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 50 bbls hominy; Watt, Lang & Co, 5 tcs shoulders, 1 do sausage; W B Hays & Son, 50 do hams.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shoenberger, Blair & Co, 9 cars lime stone; Carnegie, Kloman & Co, 8 do; Isabella Furnace Co, 14 do; Erskon & Co, 2 cars clay; J J Lawrence, 8 do old rails; A J Montgomery, 1 do live stock; J A Renshaw & Co, 10 crates and 20 bxs starch; J H Riddle, Son & Co, 20 bxs and 2 crates starch; Harris & Ewing, 6 cases perfumery; T Jenkins, 25 kegs soda; Woodwell & Son, 12 k d tables, 17 ex do, 24 stands, 6 w stands; John Gaffney, 22 bags potatoes; J Hoffman, 4 do, 4 sks corn, 8 calves; Jas Callery & Co, 36 bdls green hides, 2 s skins; Jake Messer, 14 sks potatoes; Scott & Gisal, 19 do rye; Cochran & Fell, 6 calves; Wm Hoffman, 6 sks potatoes, 2 do corn, 1 cow, 6 calves, 1 d hog; W C Carroll & Co, 7 kgs rivets, 1 bx do; W Barker & Co, 8 sks wool; J L Lowry, 7 cars stone; Aiken, Wallace & Pollock, 700 bush potatoes.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

The following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	3	J. W. Porter, m	7
Brown & Co., m	1	Graff, B. & Co., m	1
J. Reamer, m	4	Caughey & H., m	3
Isabella F'nace Co, o.	7	McK., D. & Co., m	3
Total			31

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Jno. Moorhead, m	3	Jno. Moorhead, b	1
Total			4

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenb'r, B. & Co., o.	16	McK., P. & Co., m	4
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	2	Lewis, O. & P	4
Isabella F'nace Co, o.	22		
Total			48

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Jones & Laughlins, m	2	Jno. Moorhead, m	3
Zug & Co., o	1	Phillips, N. & Co, m	2
Total			8

Coal Received by the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Cars.		Cars.
Sable Coal Co	29	N. Y. & C. G. Co	38
P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.	14	A. V. R. R. Co	7
Armstrong, D. & Co.	2		
Total			90

STEAMSHIPS.

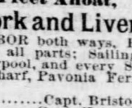
INMAN LINE—NOTICE.

The courselaid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

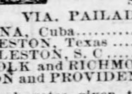
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
City of Brussels, Saturday, April 4th, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, April 11th, at 1 P. M.
City of Montreal, Saturday, April 18th, at 2 P. M.
City of Richmond, Thursday, April 25th, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid Certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at 33 Broadway or Pier 45 North river.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, 402 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street,
Or to MAX SHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,



The Fastest Fleet Afloat,
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways. Booking Passengers to and from all parts; Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
OCEANIC....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC....Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC....Capt. Gleadell.
CELTIC....Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC....Capt. Perry.
Passenger Accommodations Unrivalled.
Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold)
Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth street.
P. M. CUSHING, cor. 43d and North streets.
MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street.
E. McCORMICK, 2127 Sarah street, South Side.



CLYDE'S
COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES
VIA. PHILADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba....Weekly.
GALVESTON, Texas....Weekly.
CHARLESTON, S. C....Weekly.
NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va....Tri-Weekly.
BOSTON and PROVIDENCE....Semi-Weekly.
Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.
Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly.
For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

H. L. GREGG & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
108 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED!
NORTH PACIFIC 7-30 BONDS.
Mortgage, $15,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, 10,000, for Two Years.
Mortgage, 5,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, 3,000, for Two Years.
LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. BONDS
ALSO,
For Sale,
BANK STOCKS,
CITY BONDS,
INSURANCE STOCKS,
SCHOOL BONDS,
RAILWAY STOCKS,
RAILWAY BONDS,
GOVERNMENTS,
COMMERCIAL PAPER.
PUTS AND CALLS
On All Active New York Stocks.
$100 FOR 100 SHARES.
Explanatory Circular Mailed on application.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
Luther S. Kauffman,
Broker,
No. 96 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RIVER PACKETS.

FROM BELLAIR.
For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.
THE STEAMER
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAN....Commander.
Will leave as above.

ZANESVILLE.
For Marietta and Zanesville.
EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.
THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
HARVEY DARLINGTON....Captain.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PARKERSBURG.
For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
MALLIE RAGON,
Captain....J. W. WILLIAMSON.
Clerk....H. C. CALDWELL.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Wharf-boat, foot of Wood street.

LOUISVILLE.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
TUESDAY, March 31st—4 P. M., Positively.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
R. W. SKILLINGER,
J. T. RUSSELL....Captain.
C. B. RUSSELL....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
GHRIEST & MACKEY, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR....Commander.
E. F. MUDDY....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS PACKET CO.
For St. Louis Direct.
Connecting with Keokuk, Northern Line Packet Company for St. Paul, Star Line Packet Company for Missouri river; also, with Missouri Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railroads for Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas, and with New Orleans and Red River Steamers at Cairo.
APRIL 1ST, 4 P. M., POSITIVELY.
THE LIGHT-DRAUGHT STEAMER
ESPERANZA,
JOS. P. DUNLEVY....Master.
Will leave as announced above.
Giving through receipts on freight and passengers, at lowest rates. Apply on board or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Wharf-boat, foot of Wood street, or
J. B. CONWAY,
Postoffice Box No. 315.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.
For St. Louis.
TUESDAY, MARCH 31ST,
THE POWERFUL TOW-BOAT
IRONSIDES AND BARGES,
Will leave as announced above.
Through Receipts given for all points on Upper Mississippi via Keokuk, Northern Line from St. Louis; also, to Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For Freight apply to
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GHRIEST & MACKEY, or
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PROPOSALS.

Brownsville and Washington Avenue Improvement.

CHANGE OF NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Grading, Masonry, Curbing, Paving and Constructing Cross Sewers on the above named avenues will be received at the office of A. P. Norton, Secretary of the Commission, Carson street, two doors west of the Monongahela Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, until MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1874, at 3 o'clock.

Each bidder will bid for the whole work, or a part thereof separately. Bids are solicited for different kinds of Stone Pavements, including therein the Telford model. Specifications and further information can be obtained at the office of the Secretary. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject the whole or a portion of all bids should they see proper to do so.

Bidders must accompany their proposals with bonds, as required by the city.

THOMAS MAPLE,
GEORGE T. ROBINSON,
D. C. PHILLIPS,
A. P. NORTON,
JAMES McKEEVER,
Commissioners.

A. P. NORTON, Secretary.

TO BOILER MANUFACTURERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Water Committee, until the 4TH DAY OF APRIL, at 6 P. M., at the Office of the Secretary, JOHN T. DUFF, for the Building of Eight (8) BATTERIES OF STEAM BOILERS, DRUMS, &c.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Plans and specifications can be had at the office of JOSEPH L. LOWRY, Mechanical and Hydraulic Engineer, or

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CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

MARCH 29, 1874.

	Cents.
Byrn, M. L, New York	3
Dun & Co., R. G., Quincy, Ill	3
Huffman & Shirk, Ruff's Creek, Pa	3
Lucore, Rufus, Ridgway, Pa	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P.M.

A Hoax.

The Sundays papers of yesterday repeat an other mysterious suicide by drowning in the Allegheny river, on Saturday evening. No such occurrence took place, and upon careful inquiry we learn that a hoax was perpetrated upon the reporters.

Distressing Accident.

Information reaches us that a distressing accident occurred on Saturday evening at the town of Buena Vista, near Shaner's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad. A lamp exploded, and a lady, whose name we failed to learn, was burned so badly that she died. Her husband was also seriously burned in endeavoring to quench the flames.

A Cutting Affray.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday night a quarrel arose between Henry McCristal and John Dempsey, on Sixth street near Penn, when the former rushed into a saloon near by and securing a butcher knife attacked his opponent. Dempsey was badly cut in the arm, but before he could do further mischief, McCristal was caught by Mr. G. W. Geary and taken to the lock-up. The offender, for a long time had been proprietor of a saloon at Steubenville, but was lately bought out by the crusaders of that city, when he came to Pittsburgh, and has since been drinking very hard. He was under the influence of liquor when he did the cutting. A hearing will be had this morning.

Coroner's Inquests.

On Friday night Peter Carr retired in usual health at the house of Joseph Wray, near Elizabeth, and was found dead on Saturday morning. The deceased had been afflicted for some time past with hemorrhage, and as the bed clothes were saturated with blood, there could be no doubt but that he died from his disease. Coroner McCallin held an inquest Saturday afternoon. A verdict of death from hemorrhage of the lungs was returned. The deceased was an Irishman about forty-eight years of age. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Coroner also held an inquest on Saturday morning on the body of a Russian named Sylvaigh, who was found dead in his bed Saturday morning at the house of Isaac Silverman, No. 40 Crawford street. The jury rendered a verdict of death from heart disease. The deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and had a wife and two children in Russia. He had been boarding there for some months, and was a painter and glazier by trade.

Visit from Ex-Vice President Colfax.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice President of the United States, was in town for a few hours on Saturday, en route to his home at South Bend, from a brief visit to friends in New England. Since the retirement of Mr. Colfax from the cares and anxieties of public office, a marked improvement has taken place in his health. The recuperative forces and vitalities of his heavily overtaxed organization have had room and leisure for play, the effect of which is visible in an almost complete rehabilitation and restoration of his physical and nervous system. Mr. Colfax appears to be thoroughly enamored of his long-denied escape into the fragrant atmosphere of private citizenship.

Perhaps the most enviable condition of existence is that in which it is possible to be spontaneous. The sense of uncompulsion sweetens work, and makes it more effective by giving one an appetite for it. Hence it is not surprising that Mr. Colfax should still, amid his business duties and absorptions, find time to respond, somewhat extensively, to the constantly augmenting demands which his fellow citizens are making upon him from all parts of the country for lectures and addresses on various important social and moral questions of the day. With his intellectual vivacity, quickness of observation, and sympathetic instincts, it is, of course, impossible for him merely to vegetate, or to drowse away his leisure in dreaming ease. He is structurally under the high necessity of steady development and labor.

There are few public men of modern years who have "worn the white flower of a blameless life" in as knightly a manner as has Mr. Colfax, or respecting whom that fierce partisan light which incessantly beats upon them, blackening every blot, has revealed so stainless and clean a breast. From him, at least, the shafts of calumny have recoiled harmlessly, and he rests all the more securely enthroned in the confidence and esteem of the people by very reason of the hot ordeals through which he has been required to pass. He has nobly won his laureled rest: we trust he may live many, many years to enjoy it.

BOARD OF REVISION.

Appeals from Twenty-fourth Ward—Tenth Ward Corrections — Twenty-seventh Ward Report Adopted.

The Board of Revision held a session Saturday morning, Mr. S. B. McElroy in the chair.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD APPEALS.

Appeal of McClurg heirs, fourteen acres of land. Assessed value, $112,000. Reduced to $105,000.

Appeal of Wm. Schmolze, house and lots. Assessed value, $4,500; owner's value, $3,360. Value of office reduced from $500 to $400.

Appeal of President Beitzhoover. President of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, asking to be relieved from tax on property heretofore exempt.

Secretary Phelps stated that the levy would not be made on the property until a decision of the court could be obtained, whereupon the appeal was withdrawn.

Appeal of Robert Young, land and saw mill. Assessed value, $31,000. Dismissed.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

The Tenth ward committee asked leave to make the following corrections in valuations, so as to conform to the schedule adopted:

Casper Buthouse, from $1,200 to $1,000; David Brubach, from $1,200 to $1,000; Edward Coates, from $1,187 to $1,140; Stewart, Dickson & Co., increased from $4,400 to $5,400; George Dengle, from $1,200 to $1,000; M. Grace, from $10,700 to $9,800; Hussey, Wells & Co., from $16,400 to $15,620; Jas. Lappan, from $1,200 to $1,000; Wm. McCulley & Co., from $22,300 to $22,000; Thomas N. Bitter, from $9,030 to $8,400; Eliza Pomeroy, from $2,400 to $2,000; John Speers, from $1,200 to $1,000; John Speers, from $1,800 to $1,500; James Tibby, from $1,800 to $1,625; J. W. Taylor, from $8,375 to $6,400; Sarah Wilson, from $1,300 to $5,000; W. W. Wallace, from $7,200 to $6,000.

The report was accepted and approved.

RECONSIDERING A VALUATION.

Mr. Stock moved to reconsider the vote on the report from the Twenty-seventh ward. Carried.

Appeal of Sarah McKnight, fourteen acres. Assessed valuation, $3,000 per acre.

Mr. Stock stated that the owner did not object to the valuation fixed, but as adjoining property had been reduced, the appellant wanted the price reduced to $2,000 per acre.

On motion, the votes reducing the valution on the property of Joseph and Thomas McClurg and R. B. Brown were reconsidered. The valuations on the McClurg property were fixed at the original price, and that of Mr. R. B. Brown at $200 per lot.

The Twenty-seventh ward was then finally adopted.

The Board then adjourned, to meet on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe begin their engagement this evening in "Blue Beard" and the "Heathen Chinee." It matters little what they play, for while they retain their symmetrical sweetness—that is to say, their delicious, proportional attractiveness—they are sure to have plenty of spectators. The week will be financially successful, and prove a source of ecstatic joy to hundreds of our connoisseurs of female loveliness.

Library Hall—Italian Opera.

And now it is announced that the Di Murska Italian Opera Troupe will sing on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, instead of Monday and Tuesdays as recently announced. No change has been made in the operas selected—"Lucia" and "Faust." The sale of seats is still going on at Kleber's, a few yet remaining. Of the first named work and Mme. Di Murska's singing in the *role* of "Lucia," the New York *Times* says: "Donizetti's melodious, brief and utterly absurd setting of Walter Scott's 'Bride of Lammermuir' was given at the Grand Opera House last evening, the principal characters being interpreted by Mlle. Di Murska, Signor Verati, and Signor Enrico Mari. Mlle. Di Murska achieved as signal if not a more decided triumph in the more exacting work of the composer of 'Lucrezia Borgia' than in the lighter strains of Bellini. It is very difficult to criticise or particularize where all was so uniformly excellent, and throughout Donizetti's opera her pathos and the mellow, sympathetic quality of her voice, showed to far greater advantage than in the 'Sonnambula.' It was by all odds the most astounding vocal display heard here since the days of Sontag. And as surprising as the wonderful feats she performs, is the marvelous ease and skill with which she delivers passage after passage of these startling and unexpected phases of her art. All her cadences are unique, unlike those of any previous artist, and yet always consonant with the dramatic situation, and the aim, purpose and color of the composer's intent in the air, duet, or concerted piece she may be interpreting."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

"The show of the period" is what they now call that given at Trimble's Varieties; and the name fits it to a "T." For the present week a considerable number of new artists are announced to appear. We notice among them the names of the Winnetts, Thomas and Lottie; Miss Marie Roselle, the original sensation "Biddy;" Lulu Delmay, the charming songstress; Harry Kernell, Lizzie Stemple, Sig. Farranti, Master Kernell, John Williams, Charlie Howard, G. W. Herman, Lucy Clifton, Emma Ellinger, H. W. Williams and others fill out the ranks of the company. In addition to the excellent olio, a sensation drama, "The Union Scout, or True to the Flag," and a new burlesque, "The Crusaders," will be given every night, and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Fred. Aims' American Theater.

The first week's trial of the policy of low prices demonstrated its wisdom, as each night saw the house crowded. The company, at the same time, was kept up to its usual standard of excellence. This week new attractions will be furnished, several artists being added to the company. At the head of the list stands M'lle. Fontainebleau, one of the most daring as well as most graceful of trapeze performers now on the stage. The Hughes, Annie and Andy, will stay another week, as also will Lisa Weber and her troupe. The latter will produce for the first time in this city a burlesque on the "Colleen Bawn," entitled "Miss Eily O'Connor." Valentine Love's sensational drama, "Broken Banks and Broken Hearts," will be given nightly. On Wednesday evening Mr. James Wooldridge, the worthy doorkeeper, has his annual benefit. He deserves a good one.

English Opera—Kellogg.

During five nights of Easter week Library Hall will resound to the sweet notes of the Kellogg English Opera Company, under direction of Mr. C. D. Hess. As at present organized the company contains the following leading artists: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Madame Isabella Brignoli, *nee* Miss McCulloch; Mrs. Seguin, Miss Starbird, Mr. Joseph Maas, Mr. Theo. Habelmann, Mr. William Carleton, Mr. Henry Peakes, Mr. Eugene Clarke, Mr. Gustavus F. Hall, Mr. Edward Seguin, and Mr. J. Fenich. The repertoire will be such as to command the public approbation and patronage. Full particulars will be given to-morrow.

The Vokes Family Again.

The Vokes family who played at Library Hall for one week during the past winter, appearing to crowded houses every night, have been engaged by Manager Beamer for one week, and will appear at the same hall on Monday evening, April 13th.

Academy of Music.

On Monday evening, April 6th, Miss Katie Putnam and her comedy company will appear at the Academy of Music, in a round of favorite plays. In her line of characters, Miss Putnam has few if any superiors on the stage. Mr. Y. E. Beamer will attend to the management of affairs during this engagement.

THE PIPE CONTRACT.

OPINION OF PROMINENT ATTORNEYS

The Contract Legal and Binding.

Mr. Hamilton's Opinion Reviewed---The Question Elaborately Considered.

We publish below interesting opinions from some of our most prominent attorneys on the question of the legality of the contract with Mr. William Smith for furnishing pipe for the new water works. It will be seen that the contract is declared legal and binding, and it is claimed that to attempt to overthrow it would be an act of injustice. After presentation of the opinions the committee, as will be seen in our report elsewhere, reconsidered their previous action in ordering legal proceedings and postponed the matter. Following are the opinions:

OPINION OF PROMINENT ATTORNEYS.

To Mr. William Smith:

At your request we have carefully examined and considered the question which has been raised touching the authority of the late Water Commission to make the contract with you for the supply of water pipes, which the commission, acting on behalf and in the name of the city of Pittsburgh, entered into on the 3d day of January, 1873.

We have reached the following conclusions, viz:

1st. That the commission, in entering into said contract, was the legal and duly authorized agent of the city of Pittsburgh.

2d. That the contract is binding on the city, unless it can be successfully assailed for some reason other than the supposed want of authority in the Commission to enter into it on behalf of the city.

The foregoing conclusions, which we believe rest on sound legal principles, are also in consonance with the justice of the case. We understand that upon the faith of the contract in question, you have entered into engagements involving large expenditures of money; that you have actually completed at least one-half of your contract, and that large sums of money are now due you for work done. Under these circumstances it would be grossly inequitable for the city to attempt to set aside the contract.

It has been alleged, we know that Roland H. Smith, who was a member of Councils at the time the contract was made, was or is interested therein. This, however, is strenuously denied, and we have no reason to doubt the truth of that denial. The contract being made in your name alone, the presumption is that no other party had or has any interest in it. And if the city of Pittsburgh undertakes by a bill in equity to have the contract rescinded on account of Roland H. Smith's supposed interest therein, the burden of proof will be upon the city to show his interest.

Moreover, Councils had contemporaneous knowledge that the Commission had contracts with you, and it was then as well known as it is now, that Roland H. Smith was connected with the firm of Wm. Smith & Sons. It strikes us, therefore, as rather late in the day for the city to attempt to impeach the contract on the ground of his supposed interest in it.

M. W. ACHESON,
GEO. SHIRAS, JR.,
A. M. BROWN,
S. SCHOYER, JR.

PITTSBURGH, March 28, 1874.

OPINION OF J. F. SLAGLE, ESQ.

PITTSBURGH, March 28, 1874.

WM. SMITH, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* In accordance with your request, I have examined the opinion of George P. Hamilton, Esq., in reference to the organization of the Water Commission of the City of Pittsburgh. After giving it the careful consideration which his eminent ability as a lawyer, and the importance of the question demand, and having revised the opinion given by me to Councils when the ordinance was pending, I find no reason to modify the views then expressed. As to the principles of law governing the matter there is very little difference between us. He misstates the force of my opinion when he says "the fundamental error in it is in assuming that the councils are a legislative body, possessing inherent powers of legislation." There is nothing in it becoming such a construction. The term "legislation" as used by me has the same meaning as "deliberation" used by him, and refers to such corporate acts as must be done by Councils as a body. I am justified in the use of the term by the act of 1867, city code, p. 34, sec. 24, which enacts that "the Councils of said city shall have all the *legislative* power granted in this act and all other corporate powers of the city, etc."

I also agree with him in his statement that the "governing body of a municipal corporation has no power to make contracts or pass ordinances or by-laws which cede away control or embarrass their functions, or which disable them from performing their public duties," and I stated this proposition as broadly in my opinion to Councils. He also restates positions taken by me when he says that "the governing body of a municipality in the nature of things must employ subordinate agencies in the execution of these functions. Their powers are both deliberative and administrative—the former cannot be delegated, the latter may be, and generally are, but they can only be devolved upon legally appointed officers of the corporation or members of the governing body; with this exception, however, when the duties to be performed are not purely or strictly of a municipal character, but merely of a ministerial nature, they may be conferred temporarily upon strangers as special agents clothed with limited specific powers."

He also admits the right of the city to construct water works by virtue of its inherent powers, aside from the direct authority of the act of 1867.

But there is another principle, to which Mr. Hamilton does not refer. That when the mode of exercising the power of a corporation is specially prescribed and limited, that mode is exclusive, and must be pursued; but unless the mode be prescribed and limited, contracts within the scope of the corporate powers may be made in such manner as they may deem proper. These are the general principles relating to corporate action, and the only material difference between us in their application to this case.

The first question that arises is, are the duties imposed upon the Water Commission legislative, or are they administrative? I take it that legislative or deliberative functions are those which require the consideration of Councils in their corporate capacity and adoption by the concurrent votes of the two branches of Councils, while administrative duties consist in the execution of the will of Councils so expressed. In this case it appears that Councils, on March 31, 1870, appointed a commission to examine the ground and report a plan for water works. They reported one plan for a supply from the Monongahela and two for a supply from the Allegheny. Each of these plans were specific in setting forth the location, size of basins, pumping works, and size and locations of mains and pipes for making connections with present works, and an estimate of the cost of each. On July 10, 1871, Councils adopted one of these plans, with some specified modifications, and on October 30, 1871, passed an ordinance "to provide for the erection of new water works," being the ordinance in dispute. The provisions of this ordinance are briefly as follows:

Section 1 provides for the election of Commissioners by Councils, two of them to be members of Councils. Section 2 authorizes them to appoint officers and assistants subject to approval of Councils. Section 3 requires bonds from officers and authorizes the commission to pay for their duties. Section 4 is as follows: "Said Commissioners shall have charge and supervision of the erection and construction of the water works *in accordance with the general plan adopted by council on the 10th day of July 1871*, subject to such modifications as councils may hereafter direct." Sections 5 and 6 relate to the purchase or taking of lands subject to the approval of councils. Section 7 authorizes the Commissioners to prepare detailed plans for the construction of the water works *in accordance with the general plan*, and after advertisement to contract with the lowest and best bidder for all work and materials, which contracts, by section 9, are to be made in the name of the city; and when necessary, to be signed by the Mayor, who is authorized to affix the corporate seal. Section 8 prevents the Commissioners or employers from taking any interest in any contract made.

Section 10 provides for the issue of bonds, which, by section 11, are to be sold under the direction of the Commissioners, and the money paid to the City Treasurer. Section 12 requires the Controller to take receipts for bonds delivered to the Commissioners for sale, and to keep account of the same. Section 13 provides for the payment of money on claims certified by the Commissioners, to be paid as other claims against the city by warrants.

From this statement of the provisions of the ordinance it will be observed that Councils resolved to erect water works according to a plan adopted by them, who alone had a right to modify it; they directed what officers and assistants should be employed, and the salaries to be paid to each; they retained the right to purchase or take lands; they authorized the issue of bonds by the proper officers of the city; they required the money to be paid into the City Treasury and paid out in the manner required by law, and did nothing to bind themselves or their successors, or to prevent them from reassuming all or any part of the power granted, except so far as might be necessary to carry out the contracts made within the limits of the power conferred.

To the Commissioners was granted the power to employ assistants as prescribed by Councils; to have charge and supervision of the erection of the Works, in accordance with the general plan, adopted by Councils, to select sites for basins, &c., subject to approval by Councils; to prepare detailed plans in accordance with the general plan; to advertise for work and materials, and let to the lowest bidder, and make contracts in the name of the city; to direct the sale of bonds; to certify claims for work and materials. It will be observed that all of these duties are either under the direct control of Councils, or limited by restrictions beyond which the Commissioners could not lawfully go, and appear to be strictly and clearly executive in their character. The difficulty in appreciating this arises from the magnitude of the work. It involves the expenditure of a large amount of money, and extends over a great length of time. If it had been an ordinary work, there would scarcely have been a question as to its character. Suppose it had been simply the erection of a station or engine house which Councils had ordered to be constructed in accordance with a plan adapted by them, would any one doubt their right to select one or more persons to superintend the construction, and to make the contracts for the work and materials? The extent of the work, whether it costs hundreds or millions, and takes months or years for its completion, can make no difference in the principle.

This would seem to be one of those matters "of a ministerial nature," which may be conferred temporarily upon strangers clothed with limited specific powers.

Mr. Hamilton admits that the powers conferred on the Water Commission might have been granted to a committe of Councils; and his objection is, that by the terms of the ordinance they might have been entrusted to strangers.

It might be a sufficient answer to this objection, that the power was in fact given to members of Councils elected by the Councils themselves, and even if they had intended to do an unlawful act but proceeded lawfully, their acts cannot be affected by the unlawful intention.

But I find no authority for such a distinction. There is nothing in the acts relating to the city of Pittsburgh which prescribes the manner in which the city shall exercise its power, and the general rule appears to be that where no particular mode is prescribed the Councils have the right to delegate any particular power; such delegation may be either to their own members or others, as they may deem proper. In many cases in which the right to delegate has been denied the delegation was made to committees or officers of the corporation. It seems to me to be perfectly clear that if Councils had no right to authorize the Water Commission to perform the duties imposed upon them by this ordinance, they cannot be legally transferred to the Water Committee or any other committee of Councils, and the contracts made by the Water Committee are void. Another objection made by Mr. Hamilton is, that the ordinance interferes with the duties of the City Controller, who is by law the fiscal agent of the city. The only control they have in the matter is in directing sales of bonds. The money when received is to be paid into the City Treasury and to be paid out by warrants drawn by the Mayor, or certified by the Controller in the usual way. The interference is no greater than that of any banker or broker who might be employed to sell bonds. They are simply agents for sale. But even if this were illegal, it would not render the entire ordinance void—that part of it which was in accordance with law would remain good. But aside from the question as to the validity of the appointment of the commission, the contracts made by them may be sustained on other grounds.

It is admitted that the construction of water works is within the powers of the corporation, and the only question is as to the mode of exercising this power. If the contracts made were entirely beyond the power of Councils, no subsequent ratification would make it good, but where they have simply made a mistake in the appointment of an improper agent, or the agent duly appointed has exceeded his authority, the contracts made may be ratified by the Councils who had authority to make it in the first instance, and this may be done by implication as well as by direct action. How does the contract stand in this respect? The Commissioners, acting under the authority of the ordinance, on the 28th day of November, 1872, advertised for proposals for pipes, limited to December 12, 1872. On the 11th of December, owing to the then high prices of iron, they extended the time to December 31st, and in their annual report to Councils reported these facts and recommended Councils to procure legislation to meet the expense of this and other contracts to be made, which legislation was procured at the instance of Councils, who afterward directed the issue of bonds for that purpose. Upon the fruits of this action a large amount of money has been expended and large liabilities incurred, and it would be unjust for the city to repudiate it. It seems to me that this contract is brought within the principle stated by one of our text writers, as follows: "A municipal corporation may ratify the unauthorized acts and contracts of its agents or officers which are within its corporate powers. Ratification may be inferred from acquiescence after knowledge of all the facts, as from acts inconsistent with any other supposition. The same principle is applicable to corporations as to individuals."

This contract was made in good faith after a fair submission to proposals, being the lowest bid of eight, and in my opinion cannot now equitably or legally be rescinded by the city.

The question as to R. H. Smith's connection with the contract is one of fact. If he is not interested in it, Mr. Hamilton's objection on that score fails. As I have the facts on this point, it does not seem that he has any interest in it which disqualifies him as a member of Councils, or affects the validity of the contract.

I have not inserted in this opinion citations from authorities, though some of the language used is copied from the books, and I feel confident all the points of law suggested can be fully sustained by decisions of the courts.

Yours, &c., J. F. SLAGLE.

EQUITY PROCEEDINGS.

Fifth Avenue Property Holders Protesting Against Change of Grade—The Power to Pave Sidewalks Under Penn Avenue Act.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, some ten or twelve property holders on Fifth avenue, representing three hundred and thirty-five feet frontage at Soho, upon which are erected dwellings and warehouses, filed a bill in equity, through their counsel, Mr. McKenna, setting forth that the Commissioners, under the Penn avenue act, are changing the grade of the avenue as given to the complainants a few years ago by the city, and by which many of them were governed in the erection of their buildings; that the defendants, including the city have raised the grade in front of their houses as much as sixteen feet, whereby a great and irreparable damage will be done, resulting in the total destruction of the buildings, and the removal of stores which will occasion great loss of rent to such of the complainants as have houses occupied by tenants. The total damage by the change, it is claimed, will amount to $75,000. In case the defendants are acting in accordance with law, which is denied, the Court is asked to compel them to secure the plaintiffs against loss, as provided for by the Constitution, and to restrain them from work until this is done. The city will be required to enter proper security, as provided for in the Constitution.

PAVING SIDEWALKS.

In the District Court, Saturday morning, City Attorney Bigelow, filed a bill in equity, in behalf of the city, against the Commissioners for the improvement of Hiland avenue, to test the question whether, under the provisions of the Penn avenue act, the Commissioners have power to pave the sidewalks as well as the cartway. The Commissioners are of opinion that they can improve the entire street. In all street improvements heretofore made, the Commissioners have only paved the cartways. The argument was postponed until it can be heard before a full bench.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

SENTENCES.

The following sentences were imposed Saturday:

Louis Miller; burglary, in entering the premises of an Italian fruit vender; three years to the penitentiary.

Jerry Cravenor; burglary, on oath of Benjamin Price; two years to the work house.

William Herring, of the First ward, who plead guilty to illegal liquor selling, was fined $50 and costs.

Alexander Bannerman, of the Thirtieth ward, indicted for illegal liquor selling, and who entered a plea of *nole contendere*, was fined $75 and costs.

Joseph Reynolds, who entered a plea of guilty to an indictment for false pretenses on oath of J. S. Ramage, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in jail.

George Roney and Wm. Henderson, for burglary, in the tavern of John Herring, Wood street—Roney seven years and Henderson five years to the penitentiary.

Frank Vogle and Nicholas Fisher, for larceny, were sent to the Workhouse for two years. Fred. Reiffe, for same offense, one year.

Henry Reitzell, larceny, three months to the Workhouse.

Joseph Werley, who plead guilty to two charges of larceny, three years to the Workhouse.

Joseph Anderson and Michael McCullough, found guilty of entering the building of Joseph Warnoch, with intent to commit a felony, were sentenced to the Workhouse for one year each.

John Patton, who plead guilty to an indictment for larceny, on oath of John A. Fairman, was sentenced to the Worhouse for ten months.

Richard Hays and Patrick Flanery, larceny—Hays, ten months; Flanery one year, to the Workhouse.

Obadiah Wilke, one year to the Workhouse, for larceny.

Patrick Carrigan and Michael Welsh, assault and battery on Archibald Wallace, fin d $25 each.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Thomas Douglass vs. his wife, Mary Douglass, an action for divorce, the court appointed George F. Gilmore, Esq., examiner to take testimony.

In the case of Julianna Hall vs. Luke B. Hall, also a divorce case, on petition of libellant the Court granted a rule on respondent to show cause why he should not pay $300 to defray his wife's expenses pending the suit.

A subpoena was awarded in the cases of Mary McQuade, by her next friend, William C. Klayer vs. Michael McQuade, a libel in divorce.

A rule was granted on the Morse sub-school district to show cause why the decree made in regard to it, on the 21st inst., should not be modified in regard to the terms and time of payment of the sum found due in Humboldt district. A hearing was fixed for next Saturday.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. vs. McCallister.
Graff et al. vs. the P. V. & C. R. R. Co.
Graham vs. McGovern.
Schooley vs. P. R. R. Co.
Seivers et al. vs. Fass.
Ocean National Bank vs. Manns.
Mark vs. Itzell.
Elliott & Burgess vs. McPherson.
Mark vs. R. M. Dickey et al.
Johnson et al. vs. Bates.
Dickey & Bro. vs. Schleiper.
McNeill & Son vs. Barton & Keeney.
Hartman, trustee, vs. McDonald.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Lane and Furguson vs. Knapp & Co., a motion was made by the defendants' counsel for a new trial, and reasons filed for the same.

On motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., Daniel H. Martin and William A. Dunshee were duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

The argument list will be taken up in this court this morning, and attorneys who have cases thereon are requested to be in attendance.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

PITTSBURGH Councils will meet to-day.

THE public schools will close this week.

THE Duquesne Greys are talking about their summer encampment.

MR. JOHN KINSEY, eighty-six years of age, died in the Seventeenth ward, on Saturday.

COLDWATER Billy and Silver Cloud will trot at Friendship Park a few week's hence for five hundred dollars.

THE annual session of the County Teachers' Institute will commence to-day in the Second U. P. church, Allegheny.

THE annual report of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be placed in the hands of Councilmen to-day in pamphlet form.

REV. JOHN S. SANDS, pastor of the Eighth U. P. church, who recently recovered from a severe illness, is sojourning for a time in Philadelphia.

EIGHT persons were arrested on Saturday evening for violating and ordinance of Allegheny City which prohibits loafing about the market house.

THAT pestiperous insect the potato bug, has "turned up" again, in this locality, wherever garden making has been commenced. The crop promises to be abundant.

DAVID KIRKADDEN and Thomas Reilly will have a hearing this morning to answer a charge of the larceny of a couple of volumes from Pittock's book store on Saturday evening.

AT the Point last night officer John Lyon arrested a man named Robert Howe, and lodged him in the lock-up as a suspicious character. Howe carried a lantern, a club and a policeman's badge. He will have a chance to explain to-day.

THE Swords will case was up again before the Register, on Saturday, and two or three witnesses were examined. A final hearing will be had to-morrow morning, when the Register will probably render a decision.

A RESOLUTION indorsing the women's temperance movement and offering the ladies the use of the room in which to hold their meetings, was passed at the monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association on Saturday evening.

The cellar of a private residence on the corner of Pine street and River avenue, Allegheny, was entered by thieves on Saturday night, and a lot of pies and wine was stolen. The door leading to the cellar was not securely fastened, and the thieves gained entrance through it.

ON FRIDAY night the liquor store of David Sterne, on Federal street, Allegheny, was entered by burglars, and a basket of champagne and a box of cigars were stolen. The champagne and cigars were valued at thirty-five dollars. The thieves gained entrance through the transom of a back door.

FRED W. BERGMANN, a native of the Prussian Province Westphalia, and who lately came from St. Louis to this city, holds a ticket which calls for $10,000 at the Royal Havana Lottery. The fortunate German will start for St. Louis this morning to present his ticket to the agent, from whom he purchased it before leaving that city.

The Albany *Argus* contains this item: A Pittsburgh woman says that one thousand reporters' souls could dance on the point of a needle. We never knew a Pittsburgh woman to tell a lie, and therefore this must be true; but if there weren't other souls "on needles" besides those of reporters, this distracting Council would never have been called.

DR. N. B. PRENTICE, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio, and A. W. Fairbanks, Esq., publisher of the Cleveland *Herald*, were in the city on Saturday. Marshal Prentice is an able, efficient and faithful public servant, while the business tact and enterprise of Mr. Fairbanks, who is one of the oldest newspaper publishers in the country, are everywhere known.

WE received on Saturday, through the medium of the Postoffice, a dainty little box containing a few flowers—a lily-bloom, a rose-bud, some sprigs of migionette, and one or two other sweet blossoms—the first efflorescent notes of Spring ere yet it bursts into full lyric and aromatic expression. The fragrant kindness of our anonymous benefactor made us glad. We found in the gift "a meaning suited to our mind;" and more firmly than ever we believe, with Jean Paul, the wonderful, that "flowers are the alphabet of the angels."

SOME cowardly villain struck Mrs. Frederick Miller, who lives in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, on the head with a clinker, on Friday evening last, while she was walking in her yard. The woman's husband is employed in the mill of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, and occupies a house in one of their rows of tenement houses. Several similar attacks have been made upon her, but neither the cowardly assailant nor the reason of his attacks could be discovered. Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the conviction of the guilty party.

TWO FELLOWS were arrested in Lancaster on the evening of the 26th inst., who gave their names as William Jackson and Jim Carter, the latter afterwards stating to one person that his name was Michael Martin, and to another that it was Michael Shanut. They claimed to be from Pittsburgh, and had been selling large numbers of postage stamps to different parties. When searched a revolver, bowie-knife, large chisel and other articles were found on them. The Lancaster chief of police had "shadowed" them for several hours before their capture, and found that they were carfully examining the surroundings of banks and stores, trying shutters, etc.

THE WATER COMMITTEE

THE PIPE CONTRACT CONSIDERED.

The Resolution Providing for a Bill in Equity Reconsidered and Postponed---A Smoke Consumer---Expenditures on the New Water Works.

The Water Committee held a special meeting on Saturday evening, Mr. Chalmers in the chair, when a lively discussion took place on the water pipe contract, occasioned by the introduction of opinions from leading attorneys as to its validity.

On the reading of the minutes of the previous meetings a discussion took place relative to the status of the Secretay, Mr. Duff. The matter is not, however, one of public moment.

THE EXPENDITURES ON THE NEW WORKS.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting was to hear the quarterly report of the committee, to be presented to the Councils to day.

To the Honorable, the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

We, your Water Committee, most respectfully submit to you our quarterly report of the progress of work of the new water works:

On December 29, 1873, an ordinance was passed by your honorable bodies giving us the powers of the Water Commission, authorizing and directing us to take charge of the water extension and building of the water works.

On Friday, the 2nd day of January, 1874, we elected John T. Duff as our secretary.

On the third day of January, 1874, Mr. Charles Siebert, employed by the Water Committee, gave us a trial balance, taken from the books of the Water Commission, up to the date of December 29, 1873, which we respectfully submit herewith:

Engineering department expended during the year 1873	$ 29,949 10
Office and contingent expense during 1873	5,126 21
Distribution account	67,693 24
Cast iron pipe	472,991 44
Stop-gates	9,382 75
Frames and covers	1,272 07
Brilliant Hill reservoir, total expended	110,479 10
Hiland avenue reservoir, total expended	88,735 15
Herron Hill reservoir, total expended	32,740 19
Engine contract, No. 1	221,141 63
Engine contract, No. 2	68,663 11
Engine foundation, J. Douglas contract	7,692 39
Engine foundation	76,666 11
City finance	999,404 04
National Trust Company	229,094 66
Cash	2,386 41
Total	$2,423,417 60
Water extension fund bonds sold during the year	$1,728,500 00
Water extension fund bonds, balance from 1872	566,163 57
City of Pittsburgh	94 66
Reserve fund No. 5, on pipe contract, 10 per cent	47,299 14
Reserve fund No. 7, stop-gate 10 per cent	938 26
Reserve fund No. 8, furnaces and covers, 10 per cent	127 15
Reserve fund No. 1, Brilliant Hill reservoir, 10 per cent	11,047 91
Reserve fund No. 2, Hiland avenue reservoir, 10 per cent	8,873 52
Reserve fund No. 4, Herron Hill reservoir, 10 per cent	3,274 02
Reserve fund No. 3, engine contract No. 1, 20 per cent	41,828 30
Reserve fund No. 9, engine contract No. 2, 20 per cent	13,732 60
Reserve fund No. 6, foundations, 20 per cent	1,538 47
	$2,423,417 60
Amount of bonds sold, as is shown by the books of the Water Commission to date	$2,967,038 66
Hypothecated by the National Trust Company, and entered on the books	244,000 00
Total	$3,211,038 66

We have paid out monthly as follows:

Engineering department, three months	$7,414 98
Office and contingent expen. 3 months	1,394 74
Pipe distribution account, 3 months	9,255 76

The expenditures for estimates on the reservoirs for the quarter were:

Brilliant Hill reservoir	$ 4,842 80
Hiland avenue reservoir	6,359 85
Herron's Hill reservoir	17,137 03
For stop gates, December and January	5,618 68
For frames and covers, December	403 68
Engine contract No. 1, 3 months	30,838 96
Engine contract No. 2, 3 mo'ths	30,367 88

The report then gives a statement of the action of the committee in awarding contracts and continuation of the work upon the reservoir.

The report was approved.

A SMOKE CONSUMER.

The chairman read a communication from Lindsay & Murray requesting the privilege of erecting a smoke consumer on the boilers of the upper water works. The firm agee to effect a saving of fifteen per cent. in fuel, and to erect the consumer without cost to the city. If the success of the apparatus is demonstrated the charge to the city will be $650.

On motion of Mr. Aull the paper was referred to Superintendent Atkinson with instructions to report to the committee.

The chairman then presented the opinions of leading attorneys, elsewhere published, arguing the legality of the pipe contract.

Mr. Watson here offered a resolution re-considering the action of last meeting, when the opinion of Geo. P. Hamilton, Esq., directing the institution of a bill in equity to annul the contract for water pipe with Wm. Smith, and that the estimates of the Engineer for water pipe delivered in November, December, January and February, be paid.

Mr. Hunter moved a division of the resolution, and the amendment was accepted by Mr. Watson.

Mr. McCarthy made a speech in support of the opinion of Mr. Hamilton, and said the one fact of Mr. Roland H. Smith having been a member of the pipe contracting firm had never been denied. He therefore moved that Mr. R. H. Smith speak for himself.

Mr. Watson said the affidavit of Mr. William Smith, at the time the contract was made, was the best evidence as to who composed that firm.

Mr. Fulton said that it was scarcely proper to call upon Mr. Smith to answer here, as the legality of his seat is being contested in Councils. Would it be supposed that Mr. Smith would sit in Councils in violation of the oath he had taken? He thought the resolution ought to be reconsidered.

After some further discussion Mr. McCarthy presented a document to prove that Mr. Roland H. Smith was a member of the firm. Mr. Smith who was present stated that he did not deny the document. A lengthy and somewhat excited discussion took place. Messrs. McCarty, Fulton, Laufman, Watson and Mcgraw participating.

Finally the question was called on Mr. Watson's motion to reconsider when Mr. McCarthy moved to postpone, and called the ayes and nays. The motion to postpone not being seconded the ayes and nays were ordered in the resolution.

The question on the passage of the resolution to reconsider was then called, when Mr. McCarthy stated he had moved to indefinitely postpone.

The Chairman—Your motion was not seconded.

Mr. McCarthy—I call the yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider.

The yeas and nays were then called and resulted as follows: Ayes, 14; nays, 7. So the motion was adopted.

Mr. Fulton moved that the resolution just reconsidered be postponed for two weeks, and that the sub-committee be requested to report all the facts in writing.

Mr. McCarthy—What facts do you want? There is the legal opinion of Mr. Hamilton. I want the question decided, in justice to Mr. Smith. Because, I pledge you my word, he will not take a cent out of the treasury until it is decided. I will see to that myself, if no one else will.

The motion to postpone action on the remaining portion of the resolution of Mr. Watson to pay the November, December, January and February estimates, on pipes furnished, was lost.

Mr. McCarthy called for the yeas and nays on the resolution, because the city was being asked to pay for an illegal contract.

The resolution was amended so as to require the payment of the estimates, when the City Solicitor reports to the Treasurer that Mr. Smith is out of bankruptcy, and as amended the resolution was lost by a tie vote. Some of the members objected to voting for the resolution until the Solicitor reports the fact to the committee.

OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. McCarthy stated he believed the city could save some three or four hundred thousand dollars in the plan of bringing water into the lower plan of the city, and moved that the Mechanical Engineer report a new plan by some other route than Hiland avenue. Agreed to.

The Committee on Reservoirs, through the chairman, Wm. F. Aull, presented a report of the inspection of the stones being used in the reservoirs. The report approved the stone as being about the best in use.

Mr. Brown presented a paper signed by three persons, himself being one, to the effect that the stone being used by the reservoirs will not stand the weather and will have to be replaced. The paper was received and filed.

Mr. Harrison stated that two of the parties signing the paper had never purchased stone out of the quarry in question.

Mr. Aull here called attention to the fact that the Hiland avenue reservoir was twice too large for all necessary purposes, and that the completion of one compartment would supply all the water necessary for the next twenty years. The extra pair of engines is also unnecessary, and if the work is stopped on the Hiland avenue reservoir, and the extra pair of engines, a saving of $800,000 would be effected.

Mr. McCarthy moved to refer it to the Committee on Reservoirs, with instructions to report in writing.

The committee then adjourned until next Saturday evening.

The Government Boiler Tests.

Preparations will soon be made for a renewal of the steam boiler tests at Munhall's farm, by the Government Inspectors. It is proposed to construct a new bomb proof, at least six hundred feet from the nearest boiler. The instruments are to be self recording, as were those in use last fall, and the movements of these instruments are to be transmitted to a safe distance from the boilers by means of an entirely new *electric* device, which, of course, will be instantaneous in its action, and will greatly add to the accuracy and safety of the test contemplated.

ON Saturday evening a public meeting was held in Stone township, to consider the subject of property assessments. After some discussion a committee of five, Messrs. D. K. Clever, Alex. Spear, John A. McKee, William Gibbons and John Caughey, was appointed to visit the County Commissioners and ask a reduction.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contract with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

If You Want to Sell

any second-hand furniture or exchange the same for new, now is the time to do it for we are selling furniture, carpets, oil cloths and window shades 15 per cent. less than any other house in the city. We have some of the finest sideboards in the city. Don't forget the place. W. H. Porter, corner Thirty-eighth and Butler streets.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 29, 1874.

River eight feet and falling slowly. Departed—For Pittsburgh, Carrie Brooks, 7 A. M.; R. W. Skillinger, 8 A. M. Cloudy and cool.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Catastrophe Near Petrolia.

DWELLING HOUSE TAKES FIRE FROM AN OIL WELL.

The Adult Inmates Narrowly Escape.

Two Children Left to Burn Alive in Their Beds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA, PA., March 29, 1873.

Friday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Robinson, on the Harper farm, near the old Troutman well and about five miles from this place. They were burning gas in the stove and the well from which the gas was being obtained commenced blowing oil and ran through the gas pipe to the house where the fire originated. Mr. Robinson, wife and two children—a boy about seven years of age and a baby—were asleep in bed at the time, quite unaware of the danger that threatened them. It was but the work of a very few moments for the destroying element to spread itself throughout the house. By this time, Mrs. Robinson waked, saw the danger, and in a moment of excitement ran from the house through the flames, leaving the children in a sound sleep, from which the oldest never awaked. The father went to the house and rescued the baby, which experienced intense suffering, from which it was freed by death this morning. Mr. Robinson was burned badly about the head and hands, but is speedily recovering. He is now on the way to Mercer, Pa., his former residence, where he intends having the children's remains buried.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

"Cincinnati Commercial" Reporter Kills His Man.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Col. H. G. Tyrrell, Covington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, shot and killed Hon. Harvey Myers in Covington, Ky., this noon. Both are very prominent men in Kentucky politics. The shooting was the result of a long standing grudge.

Colonel Tyrrel, after shooting Mr. Myers, this afternoon, did not attempt to escape. His friends think he was on the point of insanity, owing to an application pending by his wife for a divorce and the effects of the stab, nearly killing him, which he received a few months ago. Myers was attorney for Colonel Tyrrel's wife in the application for divorce, and his offense seems to have been in certain questions he asked in the examination of the divorce case this morning. Tyrrel went to Myers' room and the two were alone in the altercation. Myers ordered him out, Tyrrel refused, Myers attempted to put him out and was shot. His dying statement has been taken.

Tyrrell relates that Myers seized him and pushed him into the hall and to the head of the stairs, and fearing he might push him down stairs, he shot in self-defense and then fell from exhaustion.

The New Hampshire Blodgett Hangs Himself.

LACONIA, N. H., March 28.—Blodgett, the wife murderer, hanged himself in his cell this morning.

Prize Fight at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 28.—William Davis and Mike Boylen, two rolling mill hands, met this morning north of the city to settle a grudge according to the rules of the prize ring. Sixteen rounds were fought in forty minutes, when Davis expressed himself as abundantly satisfied. A large crowd witnessed the amateur "mill."

Arrest of Virginia's State Treasurer.

RICHMOND, March 28.—Colonel Joseph Mayo, State Treasurer, returned this morning, and was arrested at the depot and subsequently committed to jail to await examination. Colonel Mayo shows evident signs of mental aberration. He was subsequently released on $10,000 bail. Governor Kemper called the attention of the General Assembly to the absence of the Treasurer from his office, and a committee was appointed to consider the action necessary to be taken.

CASUALTIES.

Collision on the Pennsylvania Road—Two Killed and one Mortally Wounded.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Two freight trains came in collision this afternoon on the Pennsylvania Central Road, near Jersey City, killing a fireman and brakeman and fatally wounding a conductor named Metz. The collision is attributed to the carelessness of the telegraph operator at a signal station, who ordered one train to go on when he had instructions to detain it till the other passed. The operator has been arrested.

Young Lady Fatally Burned.

COLUMBUS, March 28.—A daughter of Joseph Stuart, residing north of this city, was so badly burned by her clothes catching fire at a stove yesterday, that she cannot recover.

STATE NEWS.

A clock 209 years old has been discovered in Montgomery county.

A paying vein of iron has been struck near Tatesville, Bedford county.

Wm. Furl, of Lock Haven, has a Bible printed in Germany in 1670.

Fifteen new business blocks are now under contract in New Castle.

An Agricultural Society is to be organized at Bedford during April court.

The Pottsville women have inaugurated the crusade against the rum-sellers.

One hundred and thirty-one new houses are in course of erection in Reading.

The estimated value of the Lehigh county poor house, farm, stock, &c., is $125,000.

The Bloomsburg *Republican* reports that the woods on Catawissa mountain are on fire.

The time of the railroad employees at Altoona has again been reduced to eight hours.

A number of Schuylkill county collieries are to be stopped on the 1st of April, on account of dullness of trade.

A disease resembling the epizootic prevails to a great extent among the horses in Buckingham township, Bucks county.

The Reading Railroad Company announces a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. in cash, payable April 24th.

The wholesale druggists and chemists of Philadelphia lately shipped large quantities of goods to Waco, Texas, on forged orders.

Ex-Judge D. B. Vondersmith died in Lancaster on the night of the 26th inst., of dropsy of the heart, aged fifty-three years.

A child of Peter Mons, who resides in Graham township, was found dead in dead by the side of its mother on Monday evening last.

Business is improving at Slatington. New firms are taking the places of broken ones, and the spring and summer trade promises to be brisk.

A Pottsville boy, Henry Granzo, played with a revolver the other day, and the bullet went through his brother's jaw and into his shoulder.

Philadelphia claims to have 200,000 houses; 50,000 more than any other city on this continent. She has 30,000 stores, shops and business houses.

The Chest township, Cambria county, school board consists of two justices of the peace, two supervisors, one county commissioner and one constable.

The Johnstown gamins burglariously entered the Lutheran church, broke open the book-case and rifled the missionary box of its contents—ten dollars in pennies.

Of a family of father, mother and nine children, in Fishbach, Schylkill county, the mother and seven of the children are down with the small-pox, and are without medical attendance.

Mr. James Elgin, of Scotch Hill, Clarion county, was knocked off a raft on the 13th inst., at Wilson's Bend, on the Clarion river, and before any assistance could be rendered him, was drowned.

A Huntingdon boy was curious to know whether a can of blasting powder was explosive, and tested it by applying a lighted match. He is now willing to go before any court, as soon as he is able to be out, and testify that it exploded.

The Rev. Mr. Kerns, of Clintonville, Centre county, was chopping wood to kindle a fire when a chip struck him in the eye and knocked it out upon his cheek. He then took his handkerchief and wiped his face when he found out, to his horror, that he had wiped out his eye.

During the year 1873 the Chester County Milk Company, at Hopewell, purchased 652,000 quarts of milk, manufactured 28,370 quarts of ice cream, 27,370 pounds of butter, 80,500 pounds of cheese. The average price paid for milk for the whole year was about three cents per quart.

At a meeting of coal miners in Johnstown, on Friday, two thousand persons were present. The committe appointed to wait upon Hon. D. J. Morrell, to ascertain if a compromise could be made, reported that that gentleman declined to come to any terms whatever. Mr. John Siney made a long speech to the miners, urging them to stand by the union.

Mr. Joseph Harrison, Jr., the well-known inventor and machinist, died in Philadelphia on the 27th, aged sixty-four years. Mr. H. was for many years largely engaged in railway building and maintenance in Russia, under contract with the government. He was the inventor of the Harrison steam boiler, for which he received the highest class medal at the International Exhibition in 1862. In 1850, on the completion of the Neva Bridge, the Czar of Russia bestowed upon Mr. Harrison the ribbon of the order of St. Anne, with a massive gold medal attached.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE—OR— Ft.	In.	DIREC'T'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo, Ill	39	8	+0	5	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati	20	0	—1	9	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport	5	8	—0	4	W.	Fair.
Dubuque	6	7	+0	1	W.	Fair.
Keokuk	8	11	..	..	W.	Clear.
Leavenw'th	3	0	..	..	E.	Fair.
Lacrosse	4	10	—0	2	..	......
Louisville	9	5	—0	3	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis	32	6	+0	2	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville	17	0	—7	0	N. E.	Clear.
Omaha	3	6	—0	1	S. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	6	10	+0	6	W.	Clear.
Shreveport	27	7	+0	1	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	17	5	—0	1	N.	Clear.
Vicksburg	42	11	0	0	N.	Cloudy.

GEORGE H. ROHE, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Wellsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., March 29, 1874.

River ten feet and falling. Boats passed up—Mallie Ragon, Mollie Ebert, Dexter, Coal Valley, Samson No. 2, Carrie Brooks and Storm.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—River falling slowly. Arrived—Arlington, Indiana, Kittie Hegler and Camelia, Cincinnati; Iron Mountain, Pittsburgh; Messenger, Nashville; Lawrence, Nashville; Minneola, Memphis. Departed—Anna, Tennessee river; Iron Mountain, St. Louis; Camelia, Nashville; Messenger, Cincinnati; Arlington, Memphis; Lawrence, Cincinnati; Hegler, Arkansas river; Minneola, Cincinnati. Clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, March 29.—Rain and sleet last night; clear and pleasant to-day. Mercury 47 to 54 degrees. River fallen sixteen inches. Port List: Down—Bermuda, John A. Wood, Morning Star, Coal City and Sam Brown. Up—Charmer and Andy Baum. No business.

CAIRO, March 29.—Arrived—Capitol City, Vicksburg; West Wind, Memphis; Rover, St. Louis; Liberty No. 4, Ohio No. 4 and Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Alf Stevens, Cincinnati; Cleburne, Evansville; Charles Brown, St. Louis. Departed—Glencoe, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Capitol City, St. Louis; West Wind and Rover, Ohio river; Liberty, South; Sam Hale, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Alf Stevens, Dyersburg; Cleburne, Evansville. River risen five inches. Clear. Thermometer 50 degrees.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Arrived—Chester, Memphis; Labarge, Missouri river; Chas. Brown, Ohio river. Departed—Bee and barges, New Orleans. River falling slowly. Cloudy and cool.

MEMPHIS, March 29.—Clear and pleasant. River declining slowly. Arrived—Clarksville, Arkansas river. Departed—Mitchell, New Orleans; Helena, St. Louis.

DIED:

WOODS—March 29th, THOMAS P. WOODS, son of Dr. William and Sarah Wilson Woods, in the twenty-third year of his age.

Funeral TUESDAY, March 31, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, in Sewickley. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR., UNDERTAKER, NO. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. COFFINS and FUNERAL FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Terms cash.

LIVINGSTON & CO., Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron Castings, Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized. Light Work our Specialty. Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302 Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America. ASSETS $3,975,762 25. Ins. Co. of North America OF PHILADELPHIA. Losses adjusted and paid by WILLIAM L. JONES, 34 Fourth ave.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor. Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday. THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874. SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHINA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINIA, JAVA, CHINA, CALABRIA. RATES OF PASSAGE: CABIN—$80, $100, $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates. STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, &c., $30, Currency; from Liverpool, Queenstown, &c., $32, Currency. Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, &c., at low rates. DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates. For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

House and Lot, Fronting on the Park, NORTH AVENUE, At Auction. ON TUESDAY, MARCH 31st, AT FOUR O'CLOCK. Will be Sold on the Premises, by order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the Property No. 129 North Avenue, Belonging to the estate of the late John Brown, Jr. The Lot is 30 feet front on North avenue, 36 feet front on Benton alley, and 170 feet deep, fronting on North avenue, and commanding one of the finest views of the North and West Parks; is a good Brick Dwelling House of 16 rooms, with modern conveniences and in first-rate order. Fronting on Benton alley are Two Brick Dwellings of 6 rooms and attic each. Will be sold entire or in two parcels, as may be deemed desirable at sale. Possession immediate. Special attention invited, this being an unusually good opportunity to secure a home on the Park. Terms, plan of the ground, and full information by A. LEGGATE & CO., Auctioneers, 171 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

BY JAS. W. DRAPE & CO. LEASE OF FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY next, March 31st, will be sold the Lease of that very superior commodious 3-story WAREHOUSE, NO. 178 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best Business Stands in Allegheny. Sale to commence on the Premises at 9 o'clock. JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

WOOLEN MILLS AT ASSIGNEE'S SALE. TWO LARGE BRICK WATER-POWER WOOLEN MILLS, THREE SETS EACH, OF THE Keystone Woolen Manufacturing Co., Will be sold AT AUCTION, on the Premises, in NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA. On Wednesday, 29th of April, 1874, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. Photographic Views of the Mills can be seen at the Drug Store of GEO. A. KELLY & CO., Wood street, Pittsburgh. For particulars please address MILTON TOWNSEND, ASSIGNEE.

FOR SALE, &C.

For Sale, On Perrysville Plank Road, AT HEAD OF BUENA VISTA STREET, ALLEGHENY, a very desirable RESIDENCE, WITH LARGE LOT, 50 BY 200 FEET. House, a new two-story Frame, with Attic, containing on first floor, Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen and Pantry, on second, 5 Bed Rooms; good Cellar under the whole House. tf A. LEGATTE & CO.

KINDER BLAIR, MANUFACTURER OF Premium French AND American Confectionery. Ladies' Lunch and Ice Cream Saloon. 29 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, 4p 68 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

JOS. SPENCER, JAMES McKAY, ROBT. LIDDELL, R. WATSON. Phœnix Steam Brewery. SPENCER, M'KAY & CO., MALTSTERS AND BREWERS, Ale, Porter and Brown Stout, PITTSBURGH, PA. ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

NEW EDITION OF CHROMOS! The Popular Chromos. "RAW RECRUITS," "WASHING DAY," and "IRONING DAY," Just produced, to be given away by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 26 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE. ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD... Lessees and Managers. One week only of the world-famed "Peerless Queen of Burlesque," MISS LYDIA THOMPSON, And her mammoth burlesque organization, acknowledged the strongest attraction before the public. Last appearance in Pittsburgh, and last season of Miss Thompson in the United States. Change of Bill with each performance. Monday, March 30—BLUEBEARD. Tuesday, March 31—ROBIN HOOD. Wednesday, April 1—MEPHISTO. Thursday, April 2—LURLINE. Friday, April 3, Farewell Benefit—SOMNAMBULA, and another Burlesque. Saturday Matinee, April 4—KENILWORTH. Saturday Evening, farewell appearance, a grand double bill, two burlesques—ALADIN and SINBAD.

LIBRARY HALL. ILMA DI MURSKA. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY. ☞SPECIAL NOTICE.☜ The public are respectfully informed that the performances announced for Monday and Tuesday, will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY in consequence of pressing invitations from the citizens of Columbus to ILMA DI MURSKA to sing for one night in that city. Tickets purchased for Monday will be good for Tuesday; those bought for Tuesday will be good for Wednesday. TO-MORROW, TUESDAY EVENING, March 31. First and only appearance of the Great Nightingale, ILMA DI MURSKA, Pronounced by the entire press of New York and Boston to be the Greatest Operatic Star that has ever visited America. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, ILMA DI MURSKA in her great character of LUCIA. Signors Verati, Mari, Reina, Testa. WEDNESDAY, April 1, M'LLE E. SOREL, The celebrated Mexican Prima Donna, who created a furore at her debut in New York. FAUST. M'LLE E. SOREL, M'me Natali Testa, Signors Verati, Rossi Galli, Ardavani, and others. FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. Conductor - - - - C. SCHRAMM. Popular Prices—Admission to Balcony, $1 00. Reserved Seats extra, 50 cents. Admission to Parquette Circle and Parquette, $1 50. Reserved Seats extra, 50 cents.

LIBRARY HALL---KELLOGG. C. D. HESS & CO.... Directors. Commencing Monday Evening, April 6. Five Nights and One Matinee. BY THE EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL Kellogg English Opera Company, Comprising America's own Prima Donna, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, MRS. SEGUIN, MISS STARBIRD, JOSEPH MAAS, THEO. HABELMANN, WM. CARLTON, HENRY PEAKES, G. F. HALL, EUGENE CLARKE, EDW. SEGUIN, J. FENICH, etc., And the Eminent American Prima Donna, Madame Isabella Brignoli, Her first appearance upon the English Opera Stage, and first appearance in America since her return from Europe. A most attractive Repertoire will be performed. FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA. ☞The Repertoire, Sale of Seats, Scale of Prices, &c., will be published in Tuesday's papers. tf

FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN THEATER. FRED. AIMS... Lessee and Manager. Valentine Love... Stage Manager. Crowded houses attest the merit of our popular prices. More Attractions. MONDAY, March 30.—M'lle Fontainbleau, Queen of the Air; The Hughes, Annie and Andy. Last Six Nights of the Weber Burlesque Troupe in their new burlesque version of Colleen Bawn. Broken Banks and Broken Hearts.

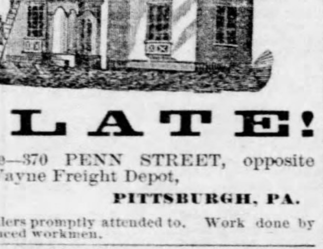
TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER. R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE.. Lessee and Manager. H. W. WILLIAMS... Stage Manager. TO-NIGHT—Marie Roselle, The Winnetts, Lulu Delmay, Harry Kernell, Lizzie Stemple and the Congress of Stars. Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Thursday—BENEFIT OF MR. CHAS. HOWARD.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 29 and 31 Fifth Avenue. PIANO, VIOLIN, SINGING, FLUTE, CORNET, HARMONY, &c., TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS. Students may begin at any time. Circulars at the Office and Music Stores. Evening Lessons in all Branches.

ROOFING.

Gravel Roofing SLATE. Roofing and Dealers in Roofing Materials of all kinds. City and Country Work solicited and promptly attended to. W. B. LUPTON & CO., 354 PENN AVE., Pittsburgh.

Hugh Woodside, Roofer and Dealer in



SLATE! Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA. All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

AIKEN & CO., DEALERS IN Northampton, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing SLATE. Also, Slating, Nails and Felt, CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS., Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞ SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

EST'D, 1858. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

Dooley's Yeast Powder Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
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Dooley's Yeast Powder Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Be sure to ask for Dooley's Yeast Powder And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight. Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

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JOHN GILLESPIE. CHIMNEYS SWEPT, Ranges and Furnaces of all kinds Repaired, and made to work Satisfactorily. FANCY GRATES SET, AND ALL KINDS OF CHIMNEY TOPS. NO 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY, PITTSBURGH, PA. Postoffice Box 775. Work done on Carpets without making dirt. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

OPENING OF THE P. T. H.

10½ lbs A. Sugar	$1 00
Cincinnati Hams	11½
Dried Corn	12½
6 Bars Wax Soap	25
7 Bars Women's Friend Soap	25
12 Cakes Toilet Soap	20
Flour, per bbl	7 75
Flour, per sack	1 75

A COMPLETE STOCK OF GROCERIES. A COMPLETE STOCK OF TEAS. A COMPLETE STOCK OF LIQUORS. A SAVING OF TEN PER CENT. TO CONSUMERS.

Pekin Tea House, 29 and 30 DIAMOND, WEST SIDE. JESSE INGHRAM, Removed from 22 Diamond.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE." ALTERATION OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, Februay 15th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
Through Mail	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:35 a m
Mixed Ways	9:30 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:25 a m
McKeesport Ac.	11:15 a m	Through Ex	9:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac.	3:35 p m	Connellsv'e Ac	10:50 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:10 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:15 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through Mail	9:20 p m
W. N'ton Ch T.	12:45 p m	W. N'ton Ch T.	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars. Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east. General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue. E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent. SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after SUNDAY, November 2, 1873, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, at 2:50 a. m., arriving at Harrisburgh at 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.
Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburgh 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:40 a. m., Washington 6:13 a. m.
Philadelphia Express, daily, except Sunday, 4:40 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.
Fast Line daily, at 7:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m., Baltimore 8:35 a. m., Washington 10:35 a. m.
Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:45 a. m., stopping at all stations.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:05, 10:20, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:10 and 11:20 p. m. Sunday 12:40 p. m.
Brinton Accommodation 7:00 a. m., 4:50, 5:30 and 9:20 p. m. Sunday 9:20 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation 2:40 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation 3:50 p. m.
Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows:—

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday 1:20 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday 1:55 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday 8:40 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily 9:20 a. m.
Pacific Express daily 1:55 p. m.
Way Passenger daily 8:20 p. m.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:40 and 8:25 a. m., 1:20, 2:40 and 5:45 p. m. Sunday 10:00 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:40 and 9:00 a. m., 6:45, 7:25 and 11:10 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation 4:45 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation 10:45 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City
Mail Train, connecting for Butler 6:35 a. m.
Express, connecting for Butler 2:15 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation 9:30 a. m. and 4:17 p. m.
Springdale Accommodation, 3:05 and 6:10 p. m. Sunday, 12:50 p. m.
Fairview Accommodation 10:40 a. m.
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot:
Express, connecting from Butler 10:20 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler 5:40 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation 8:20 a. m. and 2:25 p. m.
Springdale Accommodation 6:50 a. m., and 6:05 p. m. Sunday, 9:50 a. m.
Fairview Accommodation 12:50 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot. A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Passenger Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE. On and after MONDAY, March 9th, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh time), as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Ac. from Ormsby	6:00 a m	Homestead Ac	6:55 a m
Through Mail	8:45 a m	Pittsburgh Ac	8:35 a m
Monongahela Ac	11:00 a m	Pittsburgh Ex	10:20 a m
Monongahela Ex	4:00 p m	Pittsburgh Ac	3:15 p m
Monongahela Ac	6:15 p m	Through Mail	6:00 p m

Church train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m. Packets to and from Brownsville and up river points, connect with Trains at Monongahela City. Morning Passengers from Brownsville and other points can reach Pittsburgh three hours earlier than by river. Passengers by the Evening Train may remain until 6:15 p. m. Returning, arrive at Monongahela City to connect with afternoon boat from Pittsburgh. Through Tickets via this Route, same as by boat. Baggage Checked Through. Baggage called for or delivered at depots, hotels or residences by Johnson's Express. Leave orders at Passenger Depot, 226 Carson street (South Side), or General Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. JOHN M. BYERS, Chief Engineer and Superintendent. WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. On and after NOVEMBER 24, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	McDonald Ac	7:13 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac	7:53 a m
Washington Ac	8:48 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:53 a m
Pacific Express	9:53 a m	Cincinnati Ex	12:03 p m
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac	1:13 p m
Southern Ex	2:58 p m	Washington Ac	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:03 p m
Washington Ac	5:01 p m	Fast Line	7:33 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	2:28 a m
Sunday Ch Tr'n	12:48 p m	Sunday Ch Tr'n	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily. Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, except Sundays. Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager. F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS. On and after MONDAY, February 2, 1874, Two Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:45 p m
Kittanning Accommodation	11:40 a m	3:15 p m
Titusville Express	2:00 p m	9:45 a m
Brady's Bend Accommodt'n	3:25 p m	10:10 a m
Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommodat'n	6:15 p m	8:20 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Trains to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m, and leaves at 12:50 p m. Express trains stop only at Principal Points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations. Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sundays. Buffalo Express makes close connections at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to Reynoldsville and intermediate stations. Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot. J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh. JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after MARCH 29, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	Pacific Ex	2:33 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Clev & W Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:13 a m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex	9:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	2:13 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:48 p m
Pacific Express	2:28 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	7:23 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:28 p m	Cleve & W Ex	7:03 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:43 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:28 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted. J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager. F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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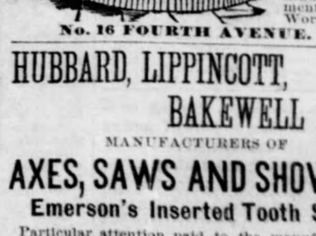

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